

## Union in 'pay up or get out' challenge to Chrysler

Chrysler union leader yesterday issued a "pay up or get out" challenge to the company's parent in America after a meeting of 4,000 strikers at Stoke, Coventry, voted overwhelmingly to continue their dispute. The workers want talks a "power-sharing" agreement to continue.

## Overwhelming vote to continue strike

W. Shakespeare  
Chrysler car production in Britain will be at a standstill tonight. At a meeting of 4,000 workers on strike at Stoke, Coventry, factory of the Prime Minister's car, the workers voted overwhelmingly to continue their dispute. The workers want talks a "power-sharing" agreement to continue.

The final decision to use force to capture the Mayaguez and rescue her crew was taken yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the National Security Council in the White House. It was dawn in the Gulf of Siam, and two destroyers of the Seventh Fleet, followed by the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, had just arrived.

One of the destroyers, the Holt, boarded the Mayaguez while the Marines were sent ashore on Koh Tang, where the crew were believed to be. This was a mistake: the crew had been taken to Sihanoukville (formerly Kompong Som) and were in fact set free shortly before the attack.

A Thai fishing boat brought them out to the second destroyer, the Wilson, after the Mayaguez had been boarded and found to be empty and after the Marines had been committed to battle on Koh Tang.

At the same time, American aircraft attacked a Cambodian air base near Sihanoukville and destroyed 17 planes. According to the White House, there were 2,500 Cambodian troops at the dock, and a number of landing craft, and the President wanted to be sure they could not join the battle.

When the Thai fishing boat came alongside the Wilson, it was discovered that besides the 40 Americans (earlier reports had said that the Mayaguez had a crew of 39), there were also five Thais. The Mayaguez was towed clear of Koh Tang, the crew were put back on board, and it was sent on its way to Hong Kong, the port it had originally sailed for.

The general cargo for the American forces in Thailand.

Mr Wilson said that although it would be much harder to solve the United Kingdom's economic problems outside the EEC, membership of EEC was not the full answer. The problems would not be solved by pulling out; that would make them much harder. "We shall solve them by our own efforts. Although the Market decision was important, it did not absolve us from responsibility for our own destiny."

He said he had never been an emotional European, rather he had been emotionally a Commonwealth man. But the world had changed. It would now be a traumatic experience for the United Kingdom to come out of the EEC. It would be difficult to reconstitute the old trading patterns. EFTA, for instance, had been a practical agreement from outside and had been forced to accept all the restrictions on their freedom.

Asked whether he could be called a "pragmatic Marketeer," Mr Wilson answered that he was a practical man. He did not believe that membership of the EEC would be solved by pulling out; that would make them much harder. "We shall solve them by our own efforts. Although the Market decision was important, it did not absolve us from responsibility for our own destiny."

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## Crew of seized ship set free before Americans launch rescue operation: air base bombed, 17 planes destroyed Two US Marines killed in battle on Cambodian island

From Patrick Began, Washington, May 15

The last American Marines were evacuated from Koh Tang island today after a 14-hour operation which led to the recovery from Cambodia of the merchant ship Mayaguez and all its crew. Losses on the American side were two Marines killed and eight wounded and three helicopters shot down by ground fire.

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Back on Koh Tang, the Marines, expecting to have to fight their way across the island to rescue the crew, discovered the whole operation was unnecessary. They were ordered to form and hold a bridgehead and conduct an orderly evacuation while the guns of the destroyers and the aircraft from the Coral Sea were used to attack Cambodian positions on the island, from which gunfire was pinning down the Marines.

The operation has received a vociferous welcome in Congress. The national spokesman for right-wing Republicans, Senator Barry Goldwater, said:

"I think other nations are going to leave us alone," he said. "Had he not done what he did, every little half-ass nation in the world would be taking shots at us." Similar sentiments, expressed with greater or less elegance, came from other conservatives.

Democrats, in general, were also enthusiastic. The liberal Senator Frank Church, their

opponent to the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee, said that he "thought President Ford acted wisely under the circumstances, and it is to be commended for the direction he gave to the crisis."

Senator Henry Jackson, the front runner for next year's Democratic presidential nomination, said: "I must say I give him high marks for the way in which he handled it."

Mr Michael Harrington, a liberal Democratic congressman from Massachusetts, struck one of the few sour notes by suggesting that the President and the Secretary of State and the Defence seized the opportunity

of the Mayaguez incident to prove their determination and strength of purpose after the debacle in Indo-China, and that it was not really appropriate to do so.

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His government had decided not to hold on to the Mayaguez because "our weak country cannot have a confrontation with the United States," he said.

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Mr Kukrit Pramoj, the Thai Prime Minister, is studying a list of options drawn up by his Foreign Ministry on how to prevent a similar affair happening again.

He refused to disclose how Thailand might vent its anger at Washington over dragging Thailand into the Mayaguez incident and laying it open to suspicion of being in collusion with the United States.

Asked by journalists if Thailand would break off diplomatic relations with Washington, he said: "Well, I don't think so. But we will have to take measures to prevent similar incidents."

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## 0 thefts in hour at station

robberies were seen in at Clapham North Tube station, London, recently, Mr. Marzke told delegates at transport Salaried Staffs' annual conference yesterday. The Northern line is the of the worst type of mug-

he said. "Despite tele-

phone calls to the police for help (at Clapham North) these were unanswered."

Mr. Marzke, a chief booking clerk at Leicester Square station, said that the staff were aware of the danger and must take drastic measures even if it means bringing down the

the 700 workers, 500 of them women, have been asking for more than £18 a week. After the workers had off from British Leyland, where eight car ranges are at a standstill and 18,500 workers idle.

But there was better news for more than 18,500 workers made idle by a strike by the clerical staff at Coventry. A peace pact has been struck, and after discussing new proposals, union officials and the strikers' negotiating committee will be recommending acceptance to a meeting tomorrow.

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## Disruption of weddings and funerals is threatened by registrars over pay

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Registrars of births, deaths and marriages agreed yesterday to take industrial action if there is a breakdown in salary negotiations with the national joint council in London on Monday.

It would mean disruption of weddings, burials and cremations and the provision of birth certificates for passport and employment purposes. There might also be a ban on Saturday weddings and delays in providing essential statistics to health and education authorities.

The national joint council is expected to offer a rise, on behalf of the local authorities that pay the registrars, of about £150 over two years. That, it was said yesterday, would be unacceptable and would lead to swift industrial action.

An official said: "Because we are







## HOME NEWS

## Scotland launches new era of local government with half population under one council

From Ronald Faux in Edinburgh

Scotland begins a new era of local government today. For the first time, the country is divided into 15 regions, each with a new regional council. The new councils will have half the population of the old councils, and will be responsible for a wide range of services, including education, health, housing, and social work.

The new councils will be formed by the merger of the old councils and the new regional councils. The new councils will be responsible for a wide range of services, including education, health, housing, and social work.

It will also contain the urgent problems of urban decay on Clydeside and rural decline in the islands and parts of Argyll. The massive concept is defended by the planners, who say that to reduce the size of Strathclyde would weaken the region and impair the strategic opportunities which were presented.

The Strathclyde plan will have probably the largest administrative authority in Britain, the biggest police force outside London, a capital budget of more than £400m a year, and a force of 17,000 administrative workers to service it.

The Labour Party holds an overwhelming majority of the 103 seats. It also claims a determination, now that the west of Scotland will have a strong voice and powerful resources, to tackle defects that for decades have been ignored or patched up. The region is reckoned to contain the worst cases of urban decay and social deprivation in Britain, and the Labour Party record will no doubt be under close scrutiny by the Scottish National Party, which at a parliamentary level is now strongly challenging Labour in the west.

Critics say that no local authority could cope with the Strathclyde area, which has the appalling and complex issues facing it. They ask if it was the intention to bring local government closer to the people, who had Argyll less representation

on the new regional council than on the old county council? Islanders, they add, will be watching with uneasy suspicion how urban-minded administrators more than a hundred miles away in Glasgow run their affairs.

The thorniest issue facing the new administration may yet lie some years ahead. Local government reform in Scotland took place along separate lines from the wider issue of devolution for Scotland within the United Kingdom. Although the functions may differ, a council with the size and financial strength of Strathclyde and a Scottish assembly with "meaningful power" may find it hard to be compatible, particularly if they are controlled by different political parties.

One member of the Strathclyde authority admitted that an assembly sitting in Edinburgh and operating perhaps on a committee system and at odds with the Strathclyde region in the west might be a prescription for total inaction. Beyond that there was the cost of the exercise.

Add up the potential layers of government in Scotland from community councils to the European, strata plus their standard administrative staffs, and the price of government would be enormous. If the commitment to greater Scottish devolution did produce those extra layers of authority, a case for reforming the reformation might quickly appear.

## Parachute of dead girl was packed wrongly

From Our Correspondent in Leeds

Safeguards at Britain's 35 parachute clubs are expected to be tightened after an inquest at Leeds yesterday into the death of a girl aged 20, who was making her first parachute jump.

The jury at the inquest on Miss Marian Hogan, a sales consultant, of Manton Lane, Leeds, was told that her main parachute failed to open automatically because it had been wrongly packed. Probably through panic, it was said, she failed to pull the ripcord on her reserve parachute and fell 2,500ft to a field.

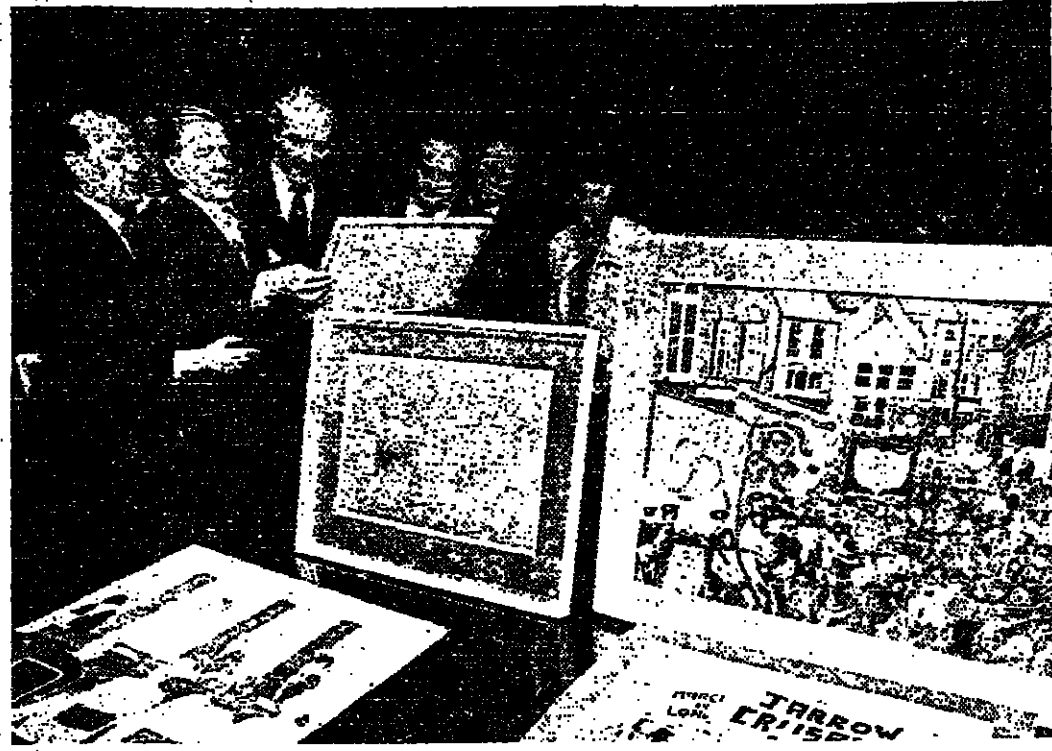
Miss Hogan started her ground training six weeks before her jump on April 23, four days preceding her twenty-first birthday.

The jury, returning a verdict of misadventure, recommended that procedure for packing parachutes at the Leeds and Bradford Free Fall Club should be tightened. On the advice of Mr J. D. Walker, the coroner, they accepted that there was no criminal negligence involved in Miss Hogan's death.

Mr William Meacock, of the safety and training committee of the British Parachute Association, who headed an inquiry into the accident, said he would pass on the jury's recommendations. As a result of the inquiry three recommendations had been made which would be circulated to the country's 35 clubs, with their 6,000 members, he said.

He would also pass on a recommendation by the jury that an indemnity clause in the membership application form, which released the club from any injury claim, should be deleted.

In his summing up Mr Walker said the accident need not have happened. "The persons who were doing the packing were rather young and inexperienced though they did hold parachute packing certificates," he said. The system of checking their work seems to have been somewhat vague.



Trade union art: Lord Featherstone (left) Mr Alex Donner, chairman of The General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU), and Mr David Es-

ner, general secretary, judging entries in the union's painting and banner competition yesterday. Prizes totalling £1,600 will be awarded at the union's con-

gress next month for the best painting on trade union themes and the best design for a new GMWU banner. The judges were assisted by outside experts.

## St Malo ferry meets union demands

By Michael Bailey, Shipping Correspondent

A ferry from Southampton to St Malo, "blackened" by British and French seamen's unions because it used a flag of convenience and Filipino crew, may now start on May 26 as planned, owner, TT Lines of Hamburg, said yesterday.

TT Lines agreed to sail its ferry, Mary Poppins, 3,800 tons, under the German rather than the Cyprus flag, and will gradually replace the Filipino sailors with German, British, and French crew. Mr Michael Traber, the general manager, said in London yesterday.

He said the unions were very pleased and talks would be held next week about operating and crewing arrangements between Southampton and St Malo for 90 years until 1964, when British Rail withdrew it. TT Lines says it has more than 20,000 advance bookings for the new services.

## Courts reform retains lay justices

Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The Scottish criminal court system for less serious offences has been reformed to coincide with local government reorganisation. From today district courts are to take the place of all the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction. Police, sheriff, and the district justice of the peace courts have been abolished. So has the office of bailie.

The district courts will be manned by lay justices of the peace, assisted by legally qualified clerks. In future all prosecutions will be under the control of the Lord Advocate, through procurators. It will be a year, however, before all prosecutions are under the centralised system. Up to then there

will be a gradual phasing-out of local magistrates. For the first time, legal aid will be available to defendants on minor criminal charges. The estimated annual cost of that is £130,000. Maximum fines in the district courts will be £100.

The court reorganisation comes after years of hesitation and changes of policy. A White Paper, published by the Conservative Government in 1973 provided for a system of lay justices but without legally qualified clerks to help. After criticism, the Government changed its mind and proposed abolition of the lay justices and their replacement by professional magistrates, a step favoured by the Scots legal profession.

The system, coming into force today, is to some extent a

compromise. It retains lay justices but gives them qualified legal help and obliges them to undergo training.

The District Courts (Scotland) Act, 1975, also allows the appointment of stipendiary magistrates by local authorities with the consent of the Secretary of State.

There are three stipendiaries in Glasgow, who will retain their functions, but no others in the rest of Scotland.

The Act provides that all justices holding office under the old system should continue to serve. In future the Secretary of State will be responsible for appointments and removals, but the new local authorities there will have the right to elect some ex-officio justices from their own members.

## 'Polytechnics 'overpraised' to denigrate universities'

From David Walker, of the Times Higher Education Supplement

Manchester

The "overpraised" polytechnics were no proper alternative to the universities, Professor William Wallace, the student, told the opening of the council of the Association of University Teachers in Manchester last night.

In a strongly worded attack on the policies of successive governments, Professor Wallace said the polytechnics had been set up in a campaign to denigrate universities and to make false claims had been made.

They cost more and attracted fewer students than the universities. Their staff were less qualified and did far less research work and research. The unemployment rate among students was higher.

Professor Wallace's remarks were warmly received by his audience, many of whom have been angered by the recent award for further education teachers, which gave a differential over university staff. On the AUT conference agenda are several motions dealing with discrimination by Government and its policies of "anti-intellectualism".

Professor Wallace, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ulster, said his lectures were not on the polytechnics, which were open about their activities and ambitions, as if they were anxious to approximate to universities. Criticism is directed at govern-

ments which use false notions of the polytechnics to pillory the universities. Others also suffer. The main worry is the money, which the colleges of education have been raised and reduced. It is a heavy price to pay for some politicians' blundered ambition with an allegedly better alternative.

Circumstances could force the Government to change its mind, he said. The polytechnics were becoming more expensive to run and were not proving as popular with applicants as expected. Decision-making in the polytechnics was scrambled, and the much vaunted power of the Department of Education and Science over them hardly existed.

Professor Wallace said the universities ought to insist on several principles if the Government turned back to them, and the first was proper payment for university teachers.

He criticised those who said polytechnic teachers did work equal to that by university staff. There was no principle of equity in a polytechnic teacher's doing only half of one single part of a university lecturer's work for the same pay.

He called for full support for university teaching and research. One of the university's great advantages over the polytechnic was its enormous investment in academic and physical capital, which needed only proportionate topping-up to increase "output".

Professor Wallace said the University Grants Committee should reassert its influence with government, and teachers and vice-chancellors should put up a strong front against government interference.

## Action sought to raise hotel wages

By Kim Jones

The Government and union leaders are pressed in a report today to act to raise wages in the hotel and catering industry, which it says contains the highest concentration of low-paid workers of any industry.

The report, issued by the Low Pay Unit, was released early to make it available to the hotel and restaurant wages council, which is meeting to decide new minimum pay scales.

The unit finds that seven men out of 10 and nine women out of 10 in the hotel and catering industry were paid below the Government and TUC minimum target of £30 a week.

Last year about 130,000 workers were paid less than the legal minimum for the industry, and 36 per cent of establishments inspected by the Licensed Residential and Restaurant Wages Council were paying "poverty wages".

The unit says the Employment Protection Bill offers the Government the chance to ensure that wages councils draw up a three-year strategy for raising pay in the industry.

Otherwise it was likely that in 1978 about half a million workers in the industry would be receiving poverty wages.

Low Pay in Hotels and Catering (Low Pay Unit, 8 Poland Street, London, W1V 3DG).

**Wreck of U-boat found**

The wreck of a German U-boat thought to have sunk in 1918 has been discovered off Folkestone by a salvage firm. It is unlikely that attempts will be made to raise it.

## Sea trials soon for Navy's test missile

Our Defence Correspondent

Sea trials of the Royal Navy's test missile Seawolf are about to start in the Firth of Clyde. The missile is designed to defend ships against incoming missiles or the aircraft firing them, is effective at low and high altitude.

The missile is supersonic and is fired from a six-barrelled launcher in all weather. It is guided by radar or television cameras.

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## Expensive tomatoes do not seem to deter shoppers

When strawberries are extremely expensive, few people buy them. But when tomatoes become expensive, as they always are at this time of year, many shoppers buy just as many as when they are cheap.

There are very few strawberries in the shops now, less than 20p a pound, and most cost more than £1. In about six weeks, when the home crop reaches the market, they should fall to less than 50p, and growers' costs per unit.

The cheapest tomatoes now cost 32p a pound and most are still above 40p. Later in the year, when the main home crop arrives, they will probably fall below 20p again.

Some home-grown glasshouse tomatoes are being sold, but most shop supplies are imported. British shoppers often feel that when salad weather arrives, traditional salad crops have a duty to be in season. Unfortunately, nature is not so cooperative, but she does provide several refreshing alternatives.

There are plenty of new potatoes from Spain and the Middle East. In the shops, they are slightly less than a pound a pound. Although lettuce is still quite dear, there are plenty of green beans, and occasionally slightly less than a pound a pound. Cucumber have fallen slightly to about 20p each whole and 24p halved.

A pound of home-grown or Scottish runner beans now costs

## Food prices

Hugh Clayton

about as much as the same amount of one Canadian salmon, although much less than Scottish salmon.

There is still no sign of the long awaited drop in beef prices, and some butchers charge more than 85p a pound for topside, 60p for chuck steak, and more than 52p for steak and kidney. Chickens are holding their recent price rises, frozen birds costing about 32p a pound and fresh from 37p to 42p. Frozen turkeys cost 35p a pound.

The best and most expensive dessert apples in this country are New Zealand Cox's piping at 22p or more a pound. Cooking apples are steady at 14p to 16p a pound, but bananas have become dearer in the past week, reaching as much as 20p a pound.

There is still plenty of first-class citrus fruit, and rhubarb has fallen slightly to a minimum of 7p a pound. There are some reasonable quality pineapples from 50p each, but the best, from East Africa, will cost £1.

Focus on Food, page 3

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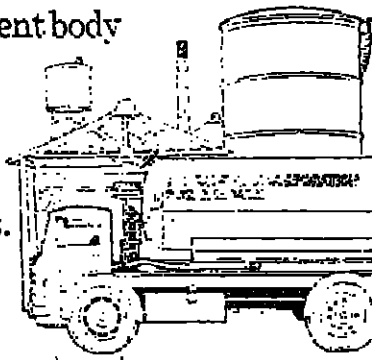
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## HOME NEWS

## MPs may have to sit all night to get land Bill through, minister says

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Amid growing criticism of the Community Land Bill the Government repeated yesterday that it is determined to get it enacted in the present session of Parliament.

Mr Oakes, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, told the Commons committee considering the Bill that it might face all-night sittings unless it made progress. But he did not see why the committee should not rise earlier if the Bill was handled in a "reasonable and responsible" way.

Although it appears reasonable that the Bill to introduce the development land tax will not be introduced during this session, Department of the Environment officials do not think that that will delay the coming into effect of the Community Land Bill.

The two Bills are complementary because the proposed tax, starting at 80 per cent and rising to 100 per cent, will be levied on all land sold for development during the period before local authorities become the sole buyers of such land. During that period sales by landowners to councils will be exempted from the tax, but they would have received the full market value.

Until the tax Bill is passed the local authorities will in theory have to pay the full market price. It is thought unlikely, however, that that will be some months before the authorities are in a position to begin assembling their initial "land banks".

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, sought to reassure developers that there would still be a role for them to play once the Bill becomes law. There would, he hoped, be many partnerships between developers and local authorities; a whole range of relationships would be possible.

Mr Silkin was addressing a conference in London jointly organized by the Town and Country Planning Association and the Science Policy Foundation.

Mr Maurice Ash, chairman of the association's executive committee, said provisions for partnership between the private and public sectors should be incorporated in the legislation.

"It is a fact of life that financial institutions will not put funds into the hands of local authorities in their capacity as developers," he said.

The Community Land Bill threatened to destroy the market in land on which the investment of pension funds as well as the whole of industry and employment depended, Sir Frederick Corfield, a former Conservative minister, said yesterday.

Sir Frederick, president of the Selsdon group, introducing his group's pamphlet on the Bill, said that the Bill contained at least two important threats.

If passed in its present form, it would abolish the right to any public investigation before compulsory purchase and would put arbitrary power into the hands of the Secretary of State. The acquiring authority did not even have to say why it needed the land.

Implications of the Community Land Bill, by Sir Frederick Corfield (Selsdon Group Brief number 6: 51).

Leading article, page 17



Four girls who run the City of London's information centre in St Paul's Churchyard displaying new summer outfits yesterday.

## EEC REFERENDUM

## Lord Shawcross sees economic disaster if Britain says 'No'

By Terry Byland  
Business News Staff

Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Wider Share Ownership Council, yesterday told its members that a "No" vote on the EEC referendum would be "catastrophic, both to our economic position and to our social and political cohesion".

Whichever way the referendum went, he said, there must be a split in the Government "if any integrity remains in politics". While accepting that there was room for honest difference of opinion on the EEC philosophy or on the importance of sovereignty, Lord Shawcross regarded as "utterly disgraceful" the distortion of the truth, the "downright lies" by dissident ministers on questions of fact.

His words came as the climax to a sombre speech at the annual meeting of the council, in which he gave a warning that the future could hold disaster for Britain.

By disaster, he told the council, he meant the closing of factories and great industrial enterprises, food rationing, massive unemployment

and civil disorder—all leading to chaos. And it was in those conditions of chaos that totalitarian systems seized power, he added.

As to the timescale for this impending disaster, he quoted Professor Clegg, of Warwick University, who had said that Britain was on course for a disaster which "short of a miracle" would in five years place her people at the mercy of some cheap dictatorship of the left or right.

The one thing that could shorten that timescale, Lord Shawcross said, would be a vote to come out of the EEC.

The immediate problem for the United Kingdom was economic, he said. Industry was not as efficient as it could be, partly because of Britain's low rate of investment. Mr Wedgwood Benn blamed the City for that but Lord Shawcross said, "he knows what nonsense that is". How could the City invest other people's money when there could be no confidence in the future or stability of industry?

The present state of economic disaster, he said, started

when Mr Wilson and Mrs Castle abandoned in Place of Strife and allowed power to pass from Parliament to forces outside. But, Lord Shawcross added, both the Tory Party and the Labour Party must share blame.

Nothing but disaster could follow if Britain, as a people, continued to take out of the country more than was put in. He pointed out that the sum a head of the average wage (£2,750) and the social wage (£1,000) exceeded the gross national product of £1,314 a head.

He also spoke of forces actively and openly at work whose object was to bring the existing society and establishment in Britain to collapse. He referred to a handful of sinister figures "from whom even the Government is not isolated", men whose spiritual home is Moscow not Britain. And he reminded his listeners that the Prime Minister had spoken of a "nightly unit group" of politically motivated men who had utterly failed to secure acceptance of their views by the electorate.

## Steel denial of interference

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's steel industry yesterday denied a statement by leading Labour opponents of the EEC that the European Commission was interfering in British steel production and was bent on a reduction of 20,000 jobs in the British Steel Corporation.

At a press conference to launch its case for continued British membership of the EEC, the British Independent Steel Producers Association (Bispa) argued that the commission did not control steel investment in member countries but had a duty, together with national governments, to coordinate the long-term objectives of steel investment.

Mr Selwyn Williams, a director of the organization, described recent statements by Mr Eric Heffer on Brussels interference in steel matters as bald and dishonest.

He pointed out that although under the terms of article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community there were powers to activate crisis measures involving production quotas and the setting of prices, those powers had never been used by the Community because their introduction required the unanimity of all the members and that had never been forthcoming.

The discussions that had taken place recently had been under the terms of article 46 which simply provided for discussions with government and industry on steel consumption, market forecasts and related matters—but it has no teeth to instruct anyone to do anything or advise on what he should or should not do," he added.

Introducing the Bispa case for continued membership, he said:

Particularly the availability of low interest loans for steel industry investment, all the social problems in the steel industry and coordinated research projects, Mr Alec Mortimer, the organization's director-general, gave a warning that the steel industry's European links should not be severed by a "disastrous" No vote.

In the event of a vote to withdraw, Bispa would argue strongly for Britain to retain its membership of the ECSC if necessary by a separate treaty.

Later the British Steel Corporation issued a formal statement in rebuttal of Mr Heffer's allegations. It said there was no question of the BSC's reducing production to levels below those it had determined some weeks ago, while the plans to reduce the labour force had been formulated "quite independently" of the European Commission.

## Mr Wilson defends low profile over Europe vote

Continued from page 1

The Common Market solved all the United Kingdom's problems by waving some magic wand. But we were living in a different world from three years ago.

Challenged by Mr Gardner to come out strongly for membership, Mr Wilson answered: "You can certainly say that it would make no sense to be in the Community if we are not in it. But we are in it. We are in it. We are in it."

Mr Wilson went on: "But I do agree it will be easier and more helpful to solve these problems if we are in the Community. They have to be solved by ourselves."

Then why the low profile? Mr Wilson replied that it was because he believed "all our people are going to get so fed up with the screaming cacophony that they are going to put their fingers in their ears". The more they got confused by claims that it was an invention of the Devil, or the Almighty, the more I believe they will listen to the voice of reason, which is how I callaghan and I approach it. More people will listen to that approach than to the cacophony."

Mr Wilson went on to complain that if he was criticized for a low profile then somebody had to explain why he

had been limited to one broadcast for independent television and one for BBC during the referendum campaign: "That is a question of inequitable balance of the media."

He said that most of the people wanted to see what was going on in the referendum campaign, but the future of their children, for Britain.

People had got worked up and expressed their views in the campaign, Mr Wilson said, but he had always been a moderate man in his language. He had said that ministers must not get into arguments with one another, which would make it more difficult to pull together after the referendum on June 6.

Mr Wilson argued that the Government would not have broken up without a referendum because it was an issue that cut right across every party, across the trade unions, management, and even families. The Cabinet

was representative of the whole Labour Party and he believed the whole country.

He believed they should have the freedom to express their views in the main they do. But at the end of campaign "every one agrees the majority view of the Cabinet or they know what they do."

Mr Wilson said he was going to argue with journalists, he had Mr I. Deakin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, in mind. But the food issue was difficult. "Certainly we have not had pay more for food as a result being in the Market."

But I am satisfied that certainly could not have our food more cheaply where else. He wanted to fair: the arguments on it were very finely balanced—butter and beef mountain—but we are gradually getting sense. The food policy in the EEC had been greatly improved.

Mr Wilson declared that Britain's course should be "in Europe and to stay in Europe. Yes. We have still a very long way to go", he added.

## Bill changed on onus of proof

A government amendment to the Sex Discrimination Bill, transferring the onus of proof from the respondent to the claimant, was carried yesterday.

In the Commons standing committee on the Bill, Dr Summerville, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said the Government had decided that it was extremely difficult for a respondent to prove a negative.

"I am advised that this amendment provides the normal evidential burden," she said. "It is for the complainant to prove that the respondent intended to discriminate, rather than the respondent to prove that he did not. We do not believe that compensation should be available unless the respondent has a guilty mind."

But Mrs Miller (Ilford, North, Lab.) said a woman would have to be a clairvoyant to determine what was going through the mind of a person who had discriminated. "This is quite unreasonable," she said. She was supported by Mrs Short (Wolverhampton, North-east, Lab.), who alleged that the amendment would bring the Bill into disrepute.

The amendment was carried by eight votes to four. The Conservative Opposition protested with the Government. The committee adjourned until Tuesday.

## Mr Wilson 'should back Mr Benn'

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Staff

The Prime Minister was criticized last night at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party for not supporting Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, against the campaign of vilification being waged against him.

Mr James Sillars (Ayrshire, South), a member of the left-wing Tribune group, said it was the duty of Mr Benn's colleagues, including the Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers, to defend him against the charges being made.

He said the Prime Minister should have taken the opportunity in a Sunday television broadcast to respond to press rumours that Mr Benn was to be dismissed. "Which Harold is in charge of?"

the Industry Bill: Harold Wilson or Harold Lever (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster)? or is it the Secretary of State for Industry?"

Mr Raymond Fletcher (Ilkeston) said the party should declare publicly and emphatically that no hack journalist could dictate the composition of the Cabinet or the Government.

Another Tribune member, Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover) questioned whether the Prime Minister should have so much power in the appointment of the Cabinet and the Government. He said that in opposition the Shadow Cabinet was elected by the Parliamentary Labour Party, and asked that the liaison committee, the link between backbenchers and ministers, should examine the matter. That brought a reply from

Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the FLP, that while the liaison committee would look at the situation it could not possibly examine the appointments to an executive Cabinet.

Mr Skinner said there were three reasons why ministers were removed: age, incompetence, or because they were so brilliant that they deserved promotion. Mr Benn came into the latter category.

Union backing: Trade unionists should oppose attacks on Mr Benn. Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said last night: "In proposing motions in the House of Commons and legislation, Tony Benn has my absolute support."

He told trade unionists and students at the Polytechnic of Central London.

## Sex article in class shocked head

From Our Correspondent  
Nottingham

A headmaster told an industrial tribunal at Nottingham yesterday that he was shocked when he found a sex article written by one of his staff on a classroom display stand. The article, by Mr Manuel Moreno, a social studies master, described his sexual experiences when he was 17.

Mr Simon Wilson, headmaster of the Sutton Centre comprehensive School, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, said the

article, with sex literature, was on display to boys and girls aged from 11 to 16. "The article which particularly shocked me was one that referred to his early sex life," he said. "It went into great detail."

Mr Moreno, aged 30, of Millner Road, Nottingham, was appealing to the tribunal against what he called unfair dismissal from the school last December.

Mr Moreno said in evidence that the article was originally written for himself. "It was an

exercise to try to find aspects of myself which were hidden. In the classroom it was used only by the fifth year. I do not think there was any chance of its being read by younger children. Most of them could not read, and they would not understand it anyway."

He said he did not force the article on the fifth form. He thought those who had read it did so responsibly and there had been no complaints.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

## Delay did not make death sentence illegal

The delay in carrying out the death sentence on Michael Abdul Malik, known as Michael X, did not render it unlawful, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council said yesterday.

The committee was giving its reasons for dismissing the former Black Power leader's final appeal a fortnight ago. The Queen confirmed on Wednesday the order that will allow Mr Malik's execution, now expected later this month.

He has been in the condemned cell in Port of Spain, Trinidad, since August, 1972, when he was convicted in Trinidad of the murder of Joseph Skerritt, a barber.

## Writer cleared on riot charge

Bowen Egan, aged 33, a freelance journalist, convicted in October, 1973, on a riot charge after an anti-internment demonstration in London three years ago, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Justice Roskill, sitting with Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Bristow, said the conviction against Mr Egan, of Oakwood Court, West Kensington, London, was unsafe and unsatisfactory. The court quashed his conviction and set aside his nine-month suspended jail sentence.

## Robinson College

Permission for the building of the new Robinson College at Cambridge was given yesterday by Mr Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment.

## Academic salaries

The controversy about university salaries crops up through the pages of *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. There is a section on modern languages, and articles on universities and the Ministry of Defence, the British Academy and modern masters.

## Commission issues figures on British contribution

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels May 15

The European Commission in Brussels today released figures showing that Britain's contribution to the EEC's common budget during the past two years fell well short of the calculations of some British opponents of membership.

Commission officials took the unusual step of circulating unsolicited supplementary information in response to a question raised in the European Parliament by Lord O'Hagan last year.

The commission generally eschews involvement of this kind, but apparently that rule has been waived during the approach to the referendum.

According to the commission's figures, Britain contributed a total of £342m in 1973 and £277m in 1974, compared with the £400m and £300m respectively which some British opponents claimed.

The figures represent a considerable improvement on the estimate in the March White Paper on renegotiation that

Britain had made a total net contribution to the Community budget in 1973 and 1974 of £135m.

The commission also calculates that Britain's budgetary contribution in 1975 will amount to £301m, compared with the Government's March estimate of £205m. Britain's receipts up to May 9 already total £164m, according to the commission.

The main reason for the flow in Britain's favour appears to have been the heavy concentration of this year's receipts of beef and sugar subsidies and compensation designed to mitigate the effects on farmers of exchange-rate losses.

The figures also showed that in 1973 and 1974 the EEC extended loans totalling £200m to the British coal and steel industries and development and research projects. A further £40m in loans was advanced in the first four and a half months of 1975, including one just approved of £25m to the National Coal Board.

## Challenge on food prices

A Labour MP last night demanded a government statement on the effect of devaluation on food prices. He said that Britain's EEC partners might try to change a financial agreement, which could lead to higher food prices.

Mr Norman Buchan, MP for Renfrewshire West and vice-chairman of Scottish Labour Against the Market, said at Port Glasgow Labour Club that under the existing terms of the Treaty of Accession food prices would rise by 40p in the pound in the next two years, to bring them in line with other EEC food prices.

But now the falling pound had caused other EEC countries to "question the situation". He continued:

"The so-called monetary compensation amounts, which

cushions the effect of devaluation, are apparently being justified by other EEC countries. Reports accept that a change is a real possibility.

"This would mean an increase in the price we pay for food coming here from the Common Market. It would be disgraceful if this were to happen immediately after a referendum in which the possibility was concealed from the British people."

"I challenge the Government to deny the reports and to declare now that they would not accept any change in the monetary arrangements which would cause an automatic increase in British food prices other than the already negotiated transitional steps."

## Allegation of threats to get 'Yes' vote

By Penny Symon  
Political Staff

There is evidence that EEC workers are being told by employers that their jobs are endangered if they do vote in favour of Britain's joining the EEC, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Get Britain Out campaign, alleged last night.

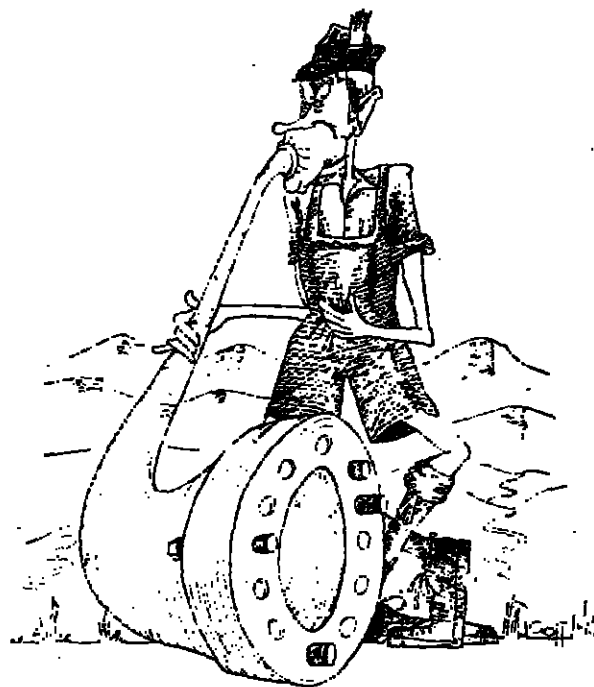
Speaking in London, Frere-Smith said the clock was being put back a hundred years when it was commonplace this country for employers to threaten their employees' instant dismissal if they did vote in accordance with employers' wishes.

He had received about 100 complaints in the past two days from employees and he decried strongly what he called the reintroduction of a totally undemocratic practice. These desperate measures, evidence that as far as pro-market forces are concerned, every device will be used to ensure a 'yes' vote, he said, is totally irresponsible and a sure, and will produce a class divide in this country that we have experienced for very long time."

Mr Whitelaw, vice-president of Britain in Europe, told a meeting at Thornaby last night that EEC was the world's largest overseas grouping for trade and aid. Inside it, he said, influenced policy in the interests of the British people. Britain's friends in the rest of the world.

Mr Heath, speaking at Runcorn last night, said that Britain left the EEC the potential development of Europe would suffer a serious setback. "It would be bound to trigger off an unpredictable European crisis and in these new circumstances, it is in our interests to find ourselves in and out of it," he said.

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, told workers at Blackpool yesterday that nobody in the Commons would own the whip and should be free to earn it. Unemployment the chill price, page



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## WEST EUROPE

# Portuguese troops are ordered to put end to fighting among rival factions in Angola

Lisbon, May 15.—Portugal declared what was tantamount to martial law in its remote West African colony of Angola in an attempt to end violence and avert a civil war. A Defence Department communiqué in Lisbon said Portuguese troops were now "totally responsible" for security in Angola and had established total control of the situation. It ordered the disarming of all weapons, banned all "private justice" and "the immediate expulsion of all foreigners in the service of the three liberation movements" and said that "any of the movements could be punished by the military courts."

Portuguese officials have said the competing guerrilla movements, who fought colonialism for more than 10 years, have repeatedly violated key security and territorial clauses of the Angolan independence agreement.

Tension in Angola today threatened to cause a split among Portugal's own rulers over the role of Portuguese troops there.

General Antonio Silva Cardoso, Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola, has come in for sharply veiled attacks from the Portuguese press for failing to use his troops more actively to protect the MPLA.

Captain Vasco Lourenço, a leading leftist in Portugal's Military Revolutionary Council, told journalists that the troops there were not taking "the action which many people consider desirable."

This brought the armed forces movement into a rare conflict with the Communist Party, which issued a statement opposing any significant Portuguese military intervention.

Senhor Antonio Melo Antunes, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, returned from a visit to Angola today and said there was a danger of generalised war in Angola that could prompt foreign intervention.

Portuguese troops there must use force if necessary to maintain peace and stability.

## Russia revives claim on E Berlin

From Our Own Correspondent New York

The Russians have made a strong statement of their view that Britain, France and the United States no longer have "any rights whatsoever" over East Berlin, now the capital of East Germany.

In a letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, they say that East Berlin "is an integral part" of East Germany, from which it is inseparable, and has "exactly the same status as any other part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic."

"On the question of the authority exercised jointly by the four powers over Berlin, it was of course the three [Western] powers themselves that brought that situation to an end by frustrating the implementation of the quadripartite agreements and decisions, and by cutting off the western sectors of Berlin from their natural environment."

"It is perfectly obvious that they cannot claim advantages under an agreement that they themselves violated, much less claim any rights whatsoever with respect to the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

The Russian letter did not appear to be radically different from the line taken in the past, although it was put with greater vigour than usual.



President Giscard d'Estaing confidently wields chopsticks as the guest of Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, at a Chinese Embassy lunch in Paris.

## French leaders are invited to Peking

Paris, May 15.—President Giscard d'Estaing and M. Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, are to visit China at the invitation of Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, who is currently on a five-day official visit to France.

M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, has also been invited to visit China before the end of the year by his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Chiao Kuan-

hua, who will stop in Paris on his way to New York to represent his country at the next United Nations assembly in September. The dates for President Giscard's and M. Chirac's visit have not yet been announced.

M. Sauvagnargues' meeting with Mr. Chiao will begin regular political talks at Foreign Ministry level between France and China. This was agreed by M. Chirac and Mr. Teng when they had talks here on Monday.

## Children on zoo trip die in Swedish rail crash

From Our Correspondent Stockholm, May 15

At least eight people, including seven schoolchildren on a zoo outing, were killed today when two trains collided at a station in central Sweden.

The accident occurred at Norrköping station when a Stockholm-bound passenger train crashed into the last carriage of a train heading south towards the Continent. The carriage was derailed. Nine people were reported injured.

Kjell Kjellgren, a local doctor who went to the crash scene today, said: "It was the most dreadful thing I have ever seen. There were badly injured passengers on the ground, screaming and moaning, after being thrown from the train. I could hear the cries of children trapped inside the overturned coach."

Some 300 schoolchildren in all were on the train for the zoo excursion.

All the dead children, from the same school class, came from the town of Kärnesholm, about 50 miles from Stockholm. They were aged between 10 and 12.

Railway officials said one possible factor in the accident was that construction work had cut down the number of tracks available for use. The trains had to use a single track on a one-way system, and the officials said the northbound train had apparently started too soon, although signals should have stopped it.

## Ex-Foreign Minister released from jail

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, May 15

Dr Alberto Francisco Nogueira, Foreign Minister under the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, is being released from Caxias jail, near Lisbon, it was confirmed today.

He was arrested after last September's 28th April Revolution and suffered a serious heart attack while in the prison hospital. He was removed to the Santa Maria Hospital in Lisbon, where he remained until last week when he was returned to jail. The hospital workers had stated that he had been stricken fit to leave and demanded his return to Caxias. Many believe that Dr Nogueira's release two days ago may be connected with the forthcoming visit of President Giscard d'Estaing to Portugal.

Although it has been stated officially in Lisbon that be-

tween 1,500 and 2,000 arrests have been made since last year's coup which overthrew the Salazar regime, it is claimed that there are now no political prisoners in Portuguese jails.

Dr Nogueira was detained since September 28th, when he was charged with being a collaborator with the regime. He was well known in France during his eight years as Foreign Minister.

Lisbon, May 15.—General Narciso Mendes Dias, an officer of the Portuguese Air Force and an outspoken moderate, has been relieved of his post and expelled from the ruling Revolutionary Council by the Marxists who dominate it.

A communist communiqué said he had asked to be allowed to resign.

However, senior officers familiar with the case add its background say the general had no intention of resigning, and that he was forced out for his dissidence within the council over the leftist political course chosen by the military leadership.—AP.

## Spain puts soldiers at ready in Sahara

From Harry Dabellus Madrid, May 15

General Franco has told King Hassan of Morocco in a blunt note to use his influence to free the 10 Spanish soldiers, captured a few days ago by Saharan guerrillas, usually reliable sources said in Madrid today.

In El Aaiun, capital of the Spanish Sahara, there are reports today that Spanish troops were prepared to intervene if necessary and sources close to the Spanish Government described the situation as "extremely serious."

The 10 Spaniards, including two lieutenants and several privates, were taken prisoner in two incidents on Saturday and Monday, according to reports which have not been officially confirmed. What angered Spanish military men most was that in one of the incidents a native platoon was reported to have revolted against its Spanish officers and switched sides to join guerrillas fighting against the Spanish colonial administration.

The Spanish Ambassador in Morocco, Señor Adolfo Martín Camero, met King Hassan in an unusual personal audience on Wednesday on the instructions of the Madrid Government. It was then that the ambassador is believed to have presented the king with a blunt note from the Spanish dictator.

Morocco claims the Spanish Sahara, to which Spain has offered independence. But Madrid hopes that an independent Sahara, with a population of probably not more than 70,000, and a territory half as big as Spain, will remain close links with Spain to continue to exploit the world's richest lodes of mineral phosphates which lie in the desert.

The captures, referred to in the controlled Spanish press as "kidnappings", took place at a time when Spain's policy on the mineral-rich wasteland was already under heavy fire. A United Nations investigating committee has been there for the past few days interviewing the people of the Sahara.

Some Saharans asked the committee to intervene so that 50 Saharan prisoners held by Spanish authorities would be freed.

## Names aim to make East trade with EEC

From David Cross Brussels, May 15

It would be a "great pity" if China's decision to seek user trading relations with the EEC should inhibit the Viet Union and other eastern European nations from doing so, Sir Christopher Cross, the European Commissioner for External Affairs, said today.

The fact that China had in the first state trading treaty, apart from Yugoslavia, to respond to the Community's initiative for a trade agreement, was in no way a hostile action. He added: "I think it would be a pity if it was taken as such."

A press conference on his return from a 10-day visit to Iran.

Sir Christopher, who has been awarded the Robert Schuman Prize for his services to European unity, said that talks in Peking had concentrated heavily on the Community's economic and political relations with the world at large.

## Why Rome is without 2,750 taxi drivers

From Peter Nichols Rome, May 15

Some 2,750 Rome taxi drivers have started a strike which they say will continue until their fares are raised to the level of those in Milan.

They also want the prompt payment of state subsidies to holders of taxi licences to offset the high price of petrol.

The union that has called the strike is an independent one which looks after the drivers' interests.

The drivers complain that their business is not what it was. A licence to ply for hire used to be a highly valuable piece of merchandise. To buy one from a driver about to retire could cost up to 20m lire (about £14,000) and drivers could rent them out or leave them to their widows and descendants in their will.

But, because of the falling demand for taxis, and despite inflation, licences now change hands at between 16m and 17m lire.

"In demanding higher fares in Rome, the independent union points out that taxi drivers have to cope with chaotic traffic conditions as well as risking injury and robberies at night."

## Rich landowner is Italy's latest kidnap victim

Rome, May 15.—Police and carabinieri today searched the area around Milan after the kidnapping yesterday of a wealthy landowner and local politician in the small town of Igliano.

Signor Angelo Malabarba, 59, was abducted outside his home by two men brandishing pistols, on his return from a council meeting.

He was forced into a car after a man fired a shot into the air and was driven off at high speed. Police said that Signor Malabarba's family later received a telephone call suggesting the motives for the kidnapping were political.

The man's voice told his relatives: "We are the external"

section of the Armed Proletarian Units and the Red Brigades. Malabarba is in a people's prison."

The two extreme left-wing groups, named as believed to be responsible for the kidnapping in Rome last week of a senior judge who was later released.

However, police said they were inclined to believe that the telephone call was a hoax. Other possibilities were that Signor Malabarba, reputed to be a millionaire, might have been kidnapped for a ransom, possibly by a Mafia-linked "Kidnaps Ltd" organization believed to have been responsible for a series of abductions in northern Italy in recent months.

## Madrid lawyers under arrest

Madrid, May 15.—Police broke up a meeting of lawyers here today and took them to the central security headquarters, according to the Europa Press news agency.

Friends of the lawyers said more than a dozen of them had gathered to discuss proposed regulations for law practice, which would draw criticism from some members of the legal profession.—UPI.

## Académie Française elects new member

Paris, May 15.—Professor Jean Bernard, 67, well known for his research into leukaemia, was today elected to the Académie Française in succession to Marcel Pagnol, the writer, who died in April last year.

## Marchais plan for basic liberties

From Richard Wigg London, May 15

Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, today declared the draft of a declaration of "Liberties" to be put formally at the end of the constitution when the left won power.

He said the guarantees of a citizen's rights and personality in the Marchais project provides for a "liberation of arbitrary constraint in an asylum. It says no one should be put in prison by doctors without his or her consent."

Another article declares that "no man should be used against the liberty of another people" or internally against particular liberties.

Marchais says that "liberty and democracy are for us funda-

mental goals" because the striving for real progress in liberty is "an essential basis for the struggle to realize our political objective, socialism."

Elsewhere he says that no one will "be able to realize socialism for the people by confiscating their liberties."

Marchais told a press conference that parliamentary elections in the years ahead. "And we know that on this question of liberties our adversaries are going to try and abuse public opinion."

In other words, he is preparing to answer the argument already used by some in the Government, including M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, who with reference to Portugal, say that if the Communists win power in France, they will try to impose a class dictatorship crushing public liberties.

M. Marchais was asked whether the declaration was intended to criticize East European practices. He said that world experience of socialism had contained negative as well as positive lessons. The socialist party wanted for France "would show its French colours."

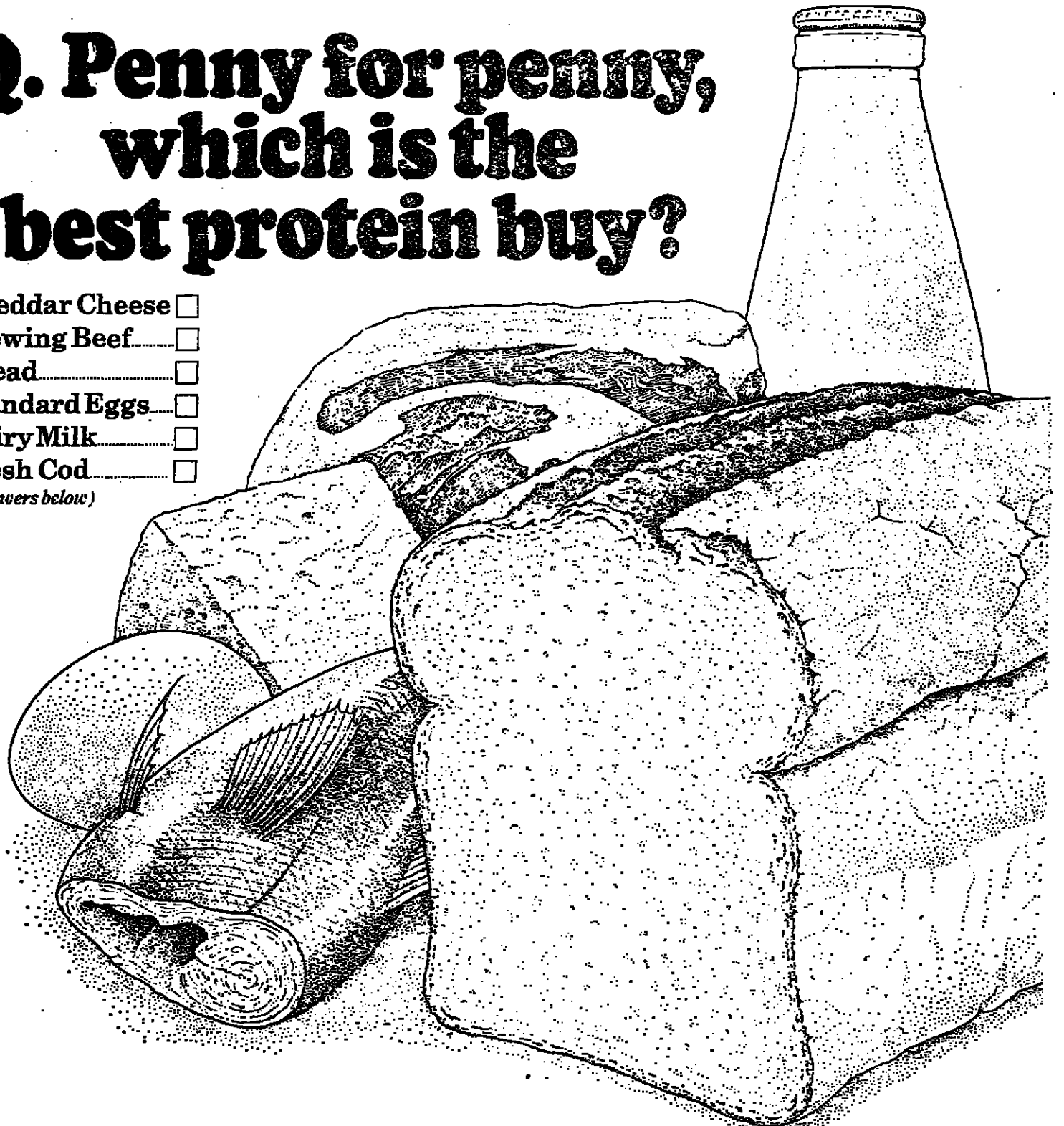
Besides a commitment to religious civil and political liberties, including the creation of a supreme court, the Communist project contains a chapter on economic and social liberties.

It foresees a substantial growth of workers' rights in the running of industry (with a corresponding loss of managerial and proprietorial power) and an "autonomous management of future nationalized enterprises independent of the state."

A shoppers' value-for-money quiz to test your domestic expertise

## Q. Penny for penny, which is the best protein buy?

- Cheddar Cheese ☐
  - Stewing Beef ☐
  - Bread ☐
  - Standard Eggs ☐
  - Dairy Milk ☐
  - Fresh Cod ☐
- (Answers below)



- 6th Cod
  - 5th Beef
  - 4th Eggs
  - 3rd Milk
  - 2nd Cheese
  - 1st Bread
- Answers:

Yes, your 28 oz. loaf of bread is still the best protein buy on your shopping list. Does this surprise you? Perhaps you never actually considered bread as a very important source of protein in a balanced diet?

Protein, of course, is your prime body builder. But bread contributes other essentials, too. Like Calcium, for stronger bones. And Iron, vital to the blood stream. And the B Vitamins, essential for vitality.

To quote the National Food Survey (1972), bread's contribution to the average daily diet amounts to: Protein, 17%; Calcium, 13.4%; Iron, 17.7%; Niacin, 13.7%; Thiamine (Vitamin B1), 22.1%; Energy value, 14.4%.

And in comparative terms, bread and flour supply your daily diet with more thiamine and energy than any other food; iron and niacin; higher as a source of protein, iron and niacin; only milk as a source of calcium.

How bread compares with other foods nutritionally

The table below illustrates in detail bread's comparative nutritional values when placed— for the same amount of money spent— against other typical food items on your shopping list.

All bread is good for you

But it's surprising how many people you meet who are almost entirely ignorant of these plain facts. To them, bread is something to be taken for granted.

And the white loaf (which represents over 80% of the bread bought in Britain), hardly ever gets a good word said for it. Yet, though certain minerals and vitamins have to be reduced in the milling of wheat into white flour, they're added to the flour after milling—as a legal requirement, in fact—to safeguard the nutrient level of your bread. (Brown and wholemeal, of course, are extremely good nutritionally, and may be chosen by people requiring extra roughage).

Whichever bread you choose, you're still getting one of the best protein and nutritional bargains on the market. Enjoy your loaf!

COMPARATIVE NUTRITIONAL VALUES						
16lb will buy the following:	Protein (grams)	Calories	Calcium (mg.)	Iron (mg.)	Niacin (mg.)	Thiamine (mg.)
28 oz. white bread (wrapped and sliced)	61.6	1932	728.0	14.3	13.5	1.4
6.6 oz. cheddar cheese	47.4	768	1518.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
2.7 pints milk	42.3	893	1598.0	0.9	1.2	0.5
5.1 standard eggs	34.7	468	162.0	7.4	0.3	0.3
4.1b. 12 oz. potatoes	30.2	1739	90.6	10.6	15.1	1.5
4.9 oz. stewing beef	27.0	245	7.5	6.0	7.0	0.1
4.8 oz. fresh cod	24.5	110	20.1	0.7	3.8	0.1
10.1 oz. butter	1.0	2283	40.4	0.5	trace	trace

Prices based on Department of Prices and Consumer Protection Information, and local enquiries, May 1975.

## Bread: still the best food value in Britain

ISSUED BY THE FLOUR ADVISORY BUREAU.



## OVERSEAS

## Counter-terrorists set fire to Arab bus parked in Jerusalem

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, May 15

A Jewish counter-terror organization made its debut in Jerusalem last night, claiming to have avenged the Arab burning of a Jewish bus in Ramallah this week by setting fire to an Arab bus.

Mr Shlomo Hillel, the Minister of Police, denounced the group as "brainless and senseless" and said vigorous action will be taken to bring the members to justice.

Soon after the parked bus was burnt out late last night in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem, a man speaking fluent Hebrew telephoned Israel newspapers, the state radio and some prominent citizens. He claimed to speak for Terror Against Terror, an eye for an eye, organization which carried out the arson.

Police, who had suspected that Arab terrorists would try to paralyse transport and commerce today on the anniversary of Israel's independence, tended to discount the caller as a prankster. But credence was provided today when a piece of wood with the Jewish star was found near the charred bus.

A spokesman at police headquarters said there was still no proof that the person who left the sign had committed the arson and the matter was being investigated. He said the police had no clues about the identity of the new group. A few months ago posters appeared in Jerusalem with the slogan "Terror against Terror" but there was no further action.

The Minister of Police, however, said later: "The Government determines policy and those who think they are sagging the nation by terror against

terror will be punished severely.

He added that the police were sufficiently busy fighting alien groups and should not be involved fighting groups like Terror against Terror.

Meanwhile terrorists who infiltrated the ultra-religious Jewish quarter, Mea Shearim in Jerusalem today tried to explode a lorry loaded with cylinders of cooking gas. The driver, returning to his lorry after making a delivery, found a suspicious looking pipe among his containers. He called police and a sapper dismantled a time bomb. The area was cordoned off and Arabs inside the ring were detained for questioning.

There was a countrywide security alert today on the eve of the Jewish feast of Pentecost, which coincided with the anniversary of Israel's independence, according to the Gregorian calendar. Combustion operations this week across the Lebanese border, where suspected terrorist collaborators were taken prisoner, were part of the measures to forestall suspected terrorist plots.

Motorists in Jerusalem, Galilee and the Golan Heights reported that they were repeatedly stopped by police at road-blocks for identity checks. Arab calls for a strike, shops remained open in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip and schools held classes. Arab mayors, chambers of commerce and educationists were summoned to Israel military governors earlier this week and warned against breaches of the peace.

Arab sources said the Israelis had indicated that shopkeepers who did not open for business today would not be allowed to open at all.

## Beirut parliament protests as Premier resigns

Beirut, May 15.—Mr Rashid al-Solh, the Lebanese Prime Minister, tonight tendered the resignation of his six-month-old Government to President Franjeh.

Mr Solh had announced his intention to resign in a statement earlier this evening to the country's single house Parliament.

He was interrupted several times as he read the statement, and some deputies tried to stop him leaving the House for the presidential palace to tender his resignation.

They wanted to be given a chance to reply, but Mr Solh insisted on leaving, and pushing the deputies aside, he left the House for the palace on the outskirts of the capital.

In his statement, the Prime Minister blamed the Lebanese right-wing Phalangist Party for an attack on a bus in the Beirut suburb of Ain al-Rummaneh on

April 13 in which 27 passengers, mostly Palestinians, were killed. The attack led to fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese supporters on the one hand and the Phalangists and their supporters on the other.

At least 140 people were killed and several hundred others injured in street fighting that kept most people indoors for five days.

Mr Solh said in his statement today: "The Phalangist Party shoulders full responsibility for the massacre and the repercussions that followed as well as for the victims and the material and moral damage caused the country."

The Speaker, Mr Kamel al-Asad, adjourned the session indefinitely. More than half the Cabinet of 18, including two Phalangist ministers, had resigned after widespread criticism of the Government's handling of the clashes.—Reuters.



Smiles all round at the White House yesterday as President Ford tells his chief aides (from left) Mr Brent Scowcroft, Mr Robert McFarland, Mr Donald Rumsfeld and Mr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, that the merchant ship Mayaguez has been recovered from the Cambodians together with all the crew.

## Why President Ford sank gunboats and sent in Marines

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 15

This was President Ford's third foreign policy crisis and he is delighted at the way it has turned out. The first two were the collapse of Cambodia and South Vietnam and the humiliating evacuation of the American embassies in Phnom Penh and Saigon.

The American Ambassador to Cambodia escaped with the Stars and Stripes in a plastic bag. It was really rather foolish of the new Cambodian Government to take on the United States so soon after those unfortunate photographs appeared in American newspapers.

In calmer times, the President would have left the normal process of diplomacy to recover the Mayaguez. Things are different today. America feels vulnerable and humiliated.

President Ford had to show his mettle. If he had bungled the Mayaguez incident, he would have lost all hope of controlling the right wing of the Republican Party. As it is, he has the praise of Senator Goldwater ringing in his ears, and when the polls are in his popularity will be seen rising sharply for the first time since he pardoned Mr Nixon.

From the moment the Cambodians seized the Mayaguez it was obvious that they had the stark choice of releasing it and its crew at once, or having the whole weight of the Seventh Fleet come crashing down on them. But what was obvious here is not necessarily obvious to a revolutionary government, straight out of the jungle, whose first act as a government was to expel the entire population of its capital city.

Whether the seizure of the Mayaguez was a deliberate act on the part of the Cambodian Government, or the work of a few hot-heads in the navy, is not really relevant. The government did not disown the seizure.

The Mayaguez was seized on Monday, 60 miles off the coast of Cambodia and about 100 miles from the Gulf of Thailand. The island is claimed by both Cambodia and Vietnam, and it is

possible that the Khmer Rouge were determined to assert their claim to it as soon as possible.

They may have thought the Mayaguez was a spy ship; they may have thought it was violating territorial waters; they probably had no idea at all of the laws of the sea, which give merchant vessels the right of peaceful passage through territorial waters.

The crew of the Mayaguez reported that their ship was under attack, presumably small arms fire, and that the Cambodians were about to board it. The message was picked up by the American military command in Thailand and relayed to Washington.

Cambodia and Washington are 13 hours apart, and the President and his advisers had to sit up all night, three nights in a row, to deal with events in the daytime of the other side of the world. It was like the days of the Vietnam war all over again, when Lyndon Johnson drove himself over the edge of exhaustion by running a war on the other side of the world from his bedside.

The Mayaguez, an unarmed 10,000 ton cargo ship on contract to the United States Navy, was on its way from Hongkong to Sittaburi in Thailand with a general cargo for American forces in that country. This, at any rate, is the way American officials have described the ship, and the most reasonable position now would be to believe them.

After seizure, the Cambodians started taking the Mayaguez towards their principal port, Sihanoukville, which was known as Kompong Som in the days of General Lon Nol. By Tuesday morning, local time, they had based it as the island of Koh Tang. There the Cambodians stopped, with their captives.

It is not yet clear why they stopped, although the immediate assumption made here was that American bombers from bases in Thailand had by then found the Mayaguez and its accompanying Cambodian gunboats and the implied or actual threat that the gunboats would be sunk if they went any further was the decisive point.

The fact that the Mayaguez

was dead in the water was the most important element of the situation confronting President Ford and the National Security Council, which was in more or less continuous session in the White House from Monday until Thursday morning. The President immediately ordered ships of the Seventh Fleet to set sail for the Gulf of Siam.

It would take the aircraft carrier Coral Sea two days to get there and it was perfectly obvious that once it arrived, with its escort of destroyers, the Mayaguez would be boarded and the crew rescued, if they could be found.

The President's spokesman, while insisting that the President wanted ship and crew rescued, said that there was no hour and minute set for the expiry of the ultimatum. The fact that the Seventh Fleet would reach the scene by Wednesday afternoon, Washington time (dawn in the Gulf of Siam) was a clear enough signal of the actual time available to the Cambodians.

The Pentagon assumed that the crew of the Mayaguez were either still on board, or else had been transferred to Koh Tang. In fact, as was later discovered, the Cambodians had spirited them off to Sihanoukville. If they had had the wit so to inform the Americans, things might have been different, and President Ford might have acted less precipitously.

During those three days, as Washington geared itself up for a major crisis, a steady stream of the leaders of Congress came to the White House. The President's authority to order military action to rescue the Mayaguez is not seriously questioned, but he chose to consider that the way powers act obliged him to consult Congress.

The hawks, of course, advocated violent action from the start. One senator said "There's no need to nuke them" and recommended, instead, a surgical air attack on some Cambodian ground installation. Doves were few but one senator recommended caution. In the event, the President

won virtually unanimous praise for his handling of the affair. On Monday and Tuesday, he instructed the State Department to use diplomatic efforts to get the Mayaguez released. These consisted in sending messages to Peking, the only known forwarding address for the Cambodian Government, and asking the Chinese to mediate.

The Cambodians made no reply and the Chinese refused to interfere. On Wednesday, at the moment that the final decision to send in the Marines was taken, the Americans made a gesture towards the world community and asked the Secretary General of the United Nations to use his best offices. There was nothing he could do, and he promised to do it immediately.

The only diplomatic incident in what was a dispute between Cambodia and the United States, concerned Thailand. On Tuesday the President ordered a battalion of Marines in to the American base at U-Tapao, obviously to be ready for action against the Cambodians. The Thai Government, however, demanded that the Marines be withdrawn within 24 hours and threatened the most dire consequences if Thai territory were used for an attack on Cambodia.

The Americans ignored all this. They made polite noises, their new ambassador in Bangkok, announced that the Thai Government that America would do nothing to harm Thailand. Marines from U-Tapao were in fact used in the operation. They did not, however, return to Thailand, but went on instead to the Coral Sea.

The Americans ignored Thailand for several reasons. The Administration felt that it was more important to show determination in the face of a direct challenge than to conciliate an ally. The American alliance with Thailand is now of no further direct importance to America: if the Thais want the Americans to stay, then they will, but if the Thais order them out, they will leave without regret.

Thailand was only important as a base in the Vietnam War, and with that over, it serves no purpose. The fact that the Mayaguez

was dead in the water was the most important element of the situation confronting President Ford and the National Security Council, which was in more or less continuous session in the White House from Monday until Thursday morning. The President immediately ordered ships of the Seventh Fleet to set sail for the Gulf of Siam.

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## American hostages released in Laos

Vientiane, May 15.—Six

demonstrators in the central town of Savannakhet today released the six American aid officials captured yesterday and allowed them to return to their homes. But the Americans have not taken to stay in Savannakhet pending the arrival of representatives of the Lao Government to discuss the "demands" according to United States sources here.

Mr Sanford Stone, the senior American official in Laos, spoke briefly by phone with officials in Vientiane and said he and the others freed were in good health and spirits.

Mr Stone said the three agreed to stay at their homes until the common Government reached agreement with the future role of the United States Agency for International Development (AID) and the replacement of a number of Lao officials. An American official complained today that police the royal capital of Luang Prabang in northern Laos virtually no effort to suppress property yesterday. "The lack of protection outrageous," said Mr J. Hucksable, an official of aid programme.

The rioters, mostly students shouting left-wing and American slogans, wrecked a two-storey United States building in Luang Prabang UPI and Reuters.

## South Vietnam victory celebrations

Seigon, May 15.—The communist rulers of South Vietnam began a three-day celebration of their victory in with an unprecedented television appearance by officials of both Vietnams.

Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, a 1967 President of the Communist North Vietnam, and President Tonk Thang of North Vietnam hailed the "solidarity of Cambodia and Vietnam and socialist states of the world".

Mr Tho read a 20-minute speech in front of the presidential palace, condemning the United States for its past intervention in Vietnamese affairs but not calling for reprisal.

Although the two leaders not formally announce a coalition government, they reportedly stated they considered of Vietnam now united. The Government declared a holiday for all workers to hold residents to hang Viet and North Vietnamese flags from their windows and play pictures of Ho Minh.—UPI.

## Oil prices and arms on the Shah's agenda in US

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, May 15

The Shah of Iran arrived in Washington this morning for a four-day visit. He and the Empress landed in a helicopter in the grounds of the White House and were given a formal welcome by President Ford.

Mr Ford said that the American commitment to peace and progress in the world has remained firm. The Shah replied that the friendship between the two countries would never change.

The Shah went on to say: "The world is changing very rapidly, sometimes for the better and sometimes for the worse. Those who remain faithful to human dignity and human liberties will have a state of interdependence."

Outside the White House, Iranian students in the United States were demonstrating against the Shah, who arrived 80 minutes after the last Marine was taken off Koh Tang. Yesterday, in the middle of the crisis, President Ford had to entertain the Dutch Prime Minister, and the two visits coinciding with the crisis are reminders of the

range of American interests.

The Shah and the Americans will discuss energy, oil prices, arms sales, other economic relations between the two countries, and the state of the Middle East.

Iran bought \$3,794,369,000 (about £1,650m) worth of arms from the United States last year and will buy \$1,935,242,000 worth in the first nine months of this year. Its total purchases since 1950 amount to more than \$9,500m. On his way to Mexico 10 days ago the Shah stopped long enough in the United States to see a demonstration of the F4 fighter-bomber, of which he has ordered 80 (at \$1,850m).

Besides talking about arms, he will probably have time to examine the possibilities of buying shares in Pan American Airways and various other investments in the United States.

Some observers fear that the Shah may be spending more than Iran can afford, despite its enormous oil revenues, and it is certain the Shah will not be a fan of reducing the price of oil for that very reason.

## US accused of outright piracy by China

Peking, May 15.—China tonight accused the United States of "an outright act of piracy" by bombing Cambodian territory and shipping during the recapture of the American merchant ship Mayaguez.

Speaking at a banquet in Peking to celebrate the capture of Saigon by communist forces, Mr Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Prime Minister, said that the American action would be condemned by world public opinion.

It was the first Chinese reaction to the Mayaguez incident and many observers in Peking were surprised that China should issue such a strong statement. It cast further doubts on President Ford's plans to visit China later this year.

Mr Li said that the Americans had still not learnt from their defeat in Indo-China.

"A few days ago when an American ship invaded Cambodia's territorial waters, Cambodia took legitimate measures against the ship to safeguard her state sovereignty," he said.

## Mayaguez was a spy ship, Cambodia claims

Bangkok, May 15.—The

Cambodian Government said today it had decided not to hold on to the American container ship Mayaguez because the country was too weak for a confrontation with the United States.

Mr Hou Nim, the Information Minister, in a broadcast over Phnom Penh radio monitored here, accused America of systematic spying on the new Cambodian administration. The Mayaguez was one of several spy boats that had been seized in the Gulf of Thailand, he claimed.

Giving the first Cambodian account of the capture of the ship, the minister said his Government knew for certain that two Cambodian gunboats were sunk yesterday by American aircraft. [The American Government said three were sunk and four damaged.]

Mr Nim said the Royal Government of Khmer National Union had decided not to hold on to the Mayaguez. "Our weak country cannot have a confrontation with the United States of America," he said. Detailing Cambodia's spying charges against America in his

15-minute statement, Mr N said: "Every day American planes have flown over Cambodia, and especially over Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and our maritime region."

In some parts of Cambodia Mr Nim claimed, the American had left agents to carry espionage and economic sabotage. The Cambodians had captured several ships "camouflaged as fishing boats" handled by Thai and Khmer crews "in the area off Sihanoukville (formerly Kompong Som) and the small islands of the Gulf of Thailand."

These crews admitted they were agents of the CIA, he said, to establish contact with other agents in hiding on Cambodian soil. On these boats seized dozens of plastic explosive sticks, which could be used to destroy economic and military installations, and powerful radio sets.

Referring to the Mayaguez incident, Mr Nim said the ship was intercepted between 11 and a half and three miles off of Koh Vay Island in the Gulf of Thailand on Monday.

## League against cruel sports

## ANNUAL REPORT &amp; MEETING

## 'Extracts from the 7th Annual Report'

The wild Red Deer in the West Country are a price-less national heritage and deserve the protection of the law. Today, they are persecuted by hunting with hounds and the man with the gun. Illegal killing is rife. Many slowly die from horrific gun shot wounds.

Until hunting and indiscriminate killing of deer is banned by law the present penalty for 'unlawfully' killing deer should be increased from the present derisory £20 to at least £100 immediately.

The time is now ripe to protect the otter and ban otter hunting by law.

Chairman of the L.A.C.S. Ltd, Mr. R. F. Rowley  
Speaking at yesterday's Annual Meeting at the Cafe Royal, London.

General - League membership increasing. 1975 is likely to see the first blood sport abolished by law.

Conservation - 10,000 trees planted.

Wild Life and Anti-hunt Sanctuaries - Over 200 acres purchased. League now own 18 sanctuaries where hunting and killing for sport is totally banned.

Financial - Assets stand at over £200,000. All main sources of income showed healthy growth much of which comes from non-members and therefore is indicative of the growing public support for the principles for which the League Against Cruel Sports stands.

Staghunting - League photograph reveals the infamy of a stag out to sea. Stag hounds hunt female deer into private swimming pool.

Fox hunting - League assisted many farmers, landowners and members of the public in obtaining compensation from hunts following incidents of trespass by hounds alone and/or pet killing. League commissioned first ever independent national survey on Foxes & Farming in Britain.

Principal Findings:  
1. 70% of all farmers do not consider the fox to be harmful.  
2. ONLY 15% rely on hunting as a means of control.

Members of the public wishing to support the League may obtain particulars from the secretary at the address below. Donations and gifts of land particularly welcome.

THE ORGANISATION THAT REALLY FIGHTS BLOOD SPORTS

Headquarters: 1, Reform Row, London, N17 9TW

## Mr Ford angers New York for refusing aid

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, May 15

President Ford has been criticized angrily by Mr Abraham Beame, Mayor of New York City, and Mr Hugh Carey, Governor of New York State, for his refusal to provide New York City with emergency financial assistance.

Mr Ford's refusal, announced last night, means that the city will have to look elsewhere for means to end its financial crisis. It has already announced that it is laying off thousands of city employees, and there have been warnings that city services will have to be cut further.

Mr Beame and Mr Carey went specially to Washington in an attempt to persuade Mr Ford to give help. After hearing of his refusal, Mr Carey told a meeting of Brooklyn Democrats that Mr Ford had shown "a level of arrogance and disregard for New York that rivals the worst day of Richard Nixon and his gang of cut-throats."

"Have they no heart? Have they no understanding of our problems? Must a city riot?"

## Kennedy praise for Wilson commodity plan

New York, May 15.—Senator

Edward Kennedy today praised recent proposals by Mr Harold Wilson for a general agreement on commodities.

He said the suggestions made by Mr Wilson at the recent Commonwealth Conference, were "thoughtful and constructive, and rather innovative."

"I think it is something that ought to be given some very hard reviews. I think that was a very useful and constructive addition to the whole field of dialogue," he told a press conference at the United Nations after addressing a symposium on economic problems.—Reuters.

## Mr Fock steps down in Hungary

Budapest, May 15.—Mr Jeno

Fock, Hungary's Prime Minister, was relieved of his duties today "at his own request, in view of his state of health," the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

In a Government reshuffle, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, until now a Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office, took over as Prime Minister.—AP.

## COUNTRY LIFE Summer Gardens Number

## Chelsea Flower Show

Fred Whitby contributes an illustrated preview of plants and machinery to be seen at Chelsea this year.

## Gardens of Folly Farm

Lanning Roper describes the gardens of Folly Farm, Sulhamstead, Berkshire, a surviving example of the combined skills of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Gertrude Jekyll.

## Fruit-garden Round-up

D. Macer Wright explains the benefits that have reached the amateur fruit-grower from research and experiments carried out to help the professional.

## Swimming Pools in a Garden Setting

Michael Hanson reviews new trends in the design and construction of swimming pools in a garden setting.

On sale now 35 pence











## THE ARTS

## All in the family

Philip French

The Godfather Part II  
(x)  
Plaza 1 and 2  
Illumination (22)  
Paris Pullman  
Claudine (22)  
Studio Two

Few movie sequels are as good as the films they follow and even fewer have shown them such an air of necessity. Francis Ford Coppola's *The Godfather Part II* is among the rare exceptions. The *Godfather* traced the story of the Corleone family from just after the Second World War to the early 1950s when Michael (Al Pacino) reluctantly succeeded the founding father, Vito (Marlon Brando), as head of the criminal empire. He had to do so because Vito was killed by a rival. *Part II* also covers the latter's life, but from a different angle, one that is both far and near to the original story. It is the story of the rise and fall of the Corleone family, and the story of the rise and fall of Michael.

The first takes Vito from his emigration in 1901 as the age of nine, through his lone migration to America, his gradual rise to power, and his eventual establishment of a well-organized crime syndicate. The second, and more dramatic, strand of the narrative focuses upon his son Michael from 1958 into the

early Sixties—the consolidation of his empire through shrewd business deals and murder, the threat of his wife to quit, the pressures from Senate investigators, the constant fear of betrayal and exposure. At the end Michael is trapped, as his father was before him, by a web of obligations, and he looks back to the days after Pearl Harbour when he briefly thought he had a chance to break away and plan his own future.

Both are stories of corruption, fatalistically observed, in which the evil is concealed from its perpetrators and victims. A cloak of honour, benevolence and social ambition. We glimpse only rarely the sources of their tainted money—the brothels, the casinos, the illegal bookmaking joints, the heroin pushers and their adolescent victims, the petty crooks collecting protection money, the Mafia killers sending contracts. What we mostly see are the boardroom discussions, the whispered conversations in elegant, sepulchral interiors. A gently murmured "I'd be disappointed" can be a sentence of death, as menacing in context as that euphemistic "Godfather".

Michael has a marvelous capacity to animate a large crowd, to go from room to room, going within it. One thinks especially of Vito's arrival at Ellis Island; a religious festival in New York's "Little Italy" during which Vito seals his first murder victim; a vast gathering for Michael's son's first communion at the family's fortified Nevada compound, with the "Sierra Boys Choir" in a bandstand beside Lake Tahoe serenading the philanthropic Mafia boss as "Mr. Wonderful"; an opulent New Year's Eve ball in Batista's loathsome, Mafia-ridden Havana, where the Corleone mob represent "tourist and leisure interests"—it's 1958 and Coppola makes pretty

clear that this is the last fling before Castro's cleansing fire. The acting of the large cast is uniformly excellent, with Robert De Niro confirming the immense promise of last year's *Mean Streets* with his splendid performance as the proud, lethally controlled Vito, subtly suggesting Brando's aging godfather to come. As the Jewish racketeer Hyman Roth, Lee Strasberg puts in a telling appearance, but his influence is also found throughout the picture in the Method style of acting from his Actors' Studio that most of the performers adopt.

*The Godfather Part II* is a very good film, too long perhaps at three hours and twenty minutes, though my attention rarely flagged. At its best the picture has the expansive quality of a novel, and Coppola uses his elbow room to probe and explore rather than to nudge. Ultimately the film is a kind of epic, an ironic one to be sure, as it does the American Dream, and a dubious one perhaps, if we are seduced into accepting its central characters as tragic heroes.

*Illumination*, written and directed by the gifted Polish filmmaker Krzysztof Zanussi, is the cinematic equivalent of a *Bildungsroman*, and it does two things as well as I've ever seen them done in the movies. The first is to convey the precise feeling of what it's like to be involved in academic study and prolonged intellectual inquiry. The second is to capture that important transition in a person's life when one realizes that he (or she) is mortal and subject to an inevitable process of physical and mental deterioration. If this suggests that Zanussi's film is a depressing experience, let me hasten to say that it is in fact comic, bracing. The "Bildungsroman" of the title is the Augustinian notion of intellectual insight attained through purity of mind and spirit. It is painfully achieved by the myopic Franciszek Retman, a student of physics, when the film picks up at the time of his graduation from a small-town high school and drops at the age of 30 when he's eventually entered upon his doctoral studies at Warsaw. Zanussi explores Retman's first



Robert De Niro

experience of sexual love, his initial confrontation with death, his marriage and fatherhood, his university studies and his sobering jobs in a factory and a psychiatric hospital, a brief sojourn in a monastery, and finally his own shocking realization of mortality when he has a heart tremor and is told ominously that he "must live less intensely".

*Illuminations* is as elliptical as *Godfather Part II* is expansive. Most sequences are brief and edited to the bone; Retman's development is signposted by the documentation of a life (medical reports, diplomas, etc.) as well as on the screen while documentary discussions between real physics students and university lecturers are cut in to comment on Retman's progress. As we

view him as a singular human being and as a representative social type, so he too through searching inquiry arrives at a fuller understanding of the uniqueness and the universality of his own experience. This is a film worth taking some trouble to see.

At the centre of *Claudine* are two fine black actors, James Earl Jones and Diahann Carroll, and at its heart is the bright notion of taking an old Doris Day-Rock Hudson type sex comedy of the early Sixties, moving it down to Harlem and giving it every possible social twist. So Miss Carroll becomes Claudine, a 36-year-old divorcee, living on welfare with her six children; Mr Jones becomes her suitor, a 40-year-old garbage collector and sparetime lothario who is

behind on the support payments for his three children. Unfortunately no one, least of all the white director John Berry (a long-time expatriate whose Hollywood career was cut short by McCarthyism), has thought of any way to make this tragicomic material coherent. Everyone is encouraged to over-act (though the script has many a sharp line); whenever things get sticky a Curtis Mayfield rock number is brought up on the soundtrack; and the picture ends on an affirmative note of togetherness with the whole family arrested during Claudine's and the dastard's wedding ceremony and thrown into a black maria. At this point to add to the hilarity the heroine's 15-year-old daughter is pregnant and her eldest son has had a vasectomy to prevent another generation of unwanted children being born.

Cyrano de Bergerac  
Chichester

## Irving Wardle

To anyone who experienced Ralph Richardson's performance after the war, there is no doubt that his playing of Cyrano in English. It is equally clear that the role of Cyrano presents leading actors with a standing temptation which should be resisted at all costs.

This death-rattle of the romantic drama consists of a great acting part and virtually nothing else. To succeed in that part means to carry the play unaided like the pianist in a Chopin concerto, a task requiring prodigious technique, personal fantasy, plus the capacity to convince an audience that reality counts for nothing in comparison with the *beau geste*.

Headless of the grim National Theatre, Chichester has walked straight into the trap with results that make you

avert the eyes. From the moment the motley troupe assembles at the Hotel de Bourgogne, bellowing obscure recitations and ogling the audience like first-year Commedia students, any expectation of truth or style is killed outright.

José Ferrer's production embodies the worst aspects of American open stage acting. It shows a European classic cut off from its cultural roots and played with boisterous artificiality that never admits the possibility that theatre might have any connexion with life outside. Lights, Colour, Flashing sword. This week *King Lear*, next week *The Music Man*.

This impression is challenged neither by Christopher Fry's translation which prefers lengths of bespangled imagery to firmly chiming couplets; nor by the set of John Bloomfield and Ann Bevelley which hopelessly attempts to encase five locations in an anonymous timbered structure on to which

Phyllis Tate  
Purcell Room

## Paul Griffiths

It is as well to remind ourselves, now and again, that we have composers such as Phyllis Tate: steady practitioners who make music which is enjoyable to play and sing, music which may be found endearing for its very unpretentiousness. Wednesday's programme ranged through the whole of Tate's output so far, or rather least across it, the first half concentrating on the 1940s and the second on the 1970s. In both there was opportunity to admire her artistry in handling both vocal and purely instrumental forces.

The sonata for clarinet and cello came at the beginning of the evening and, in 1947, at the beginning of Tate's public career. One of the world's most skilful features is its varied treatment of the instruments as soloist and accompanist, the two roles being forever more or less smoothly exchanged as the music unfolds. The players on this occasion, Gervase de Peyer and William Pleeth, negotiated such changes of texture with ease.

Though Tate has certainly developed her style in the last 30 years—for one thing, she now writes with more vigour the solidity and fluency of the 1947 sonata have remained characteristic. Her music even continues to evoke the feel of the 1940s, with echoes of the work of Hindemith, Bartók and Stravinsky were doing at that period. That is true, for example, of the recent *Variations* for solo viola, though a good bit of the work's toughness was missing in an airy performance by Eileen Engelbrecht.

But Tate can also write music of more sensuous appeal, such as the *Nocturne* for four solo voices and instruments. Here there are some lovely, light passages, sprinkled with short figures in the celesta. The newer *Words by Joseph Beaumont* is much more quirky, as befits the text; it was freshly, but a little bludgeoned, by the women of the London Choral under Roy Wales. Tate's Lincolnshire folksong arrangements, given by the whole choir, brought the evening to a close.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

David Williams's frosty de Guiche is required to stride and hurl battle orders at an empty stage.

The company also features Bill Fraser who gives a dyspeptic reading as the pastry cook-verseifier Raguenaut and Barbara Jefford who converts the ardent young Roxane into an experienced matronly figure, thus removing whatever nobility the part once possessed.

Meanwhile, the supers rally round as poets, bystanders and Gascon botheads (who burst into song and dance for de Guiche's benefit), their function on all occasions being to put up with the part once possessed. "Munty" and fall over like ninetins at Cyrano's approach. With things so arranged, Keith Michell is playing the part in a vacuum; though whether that is sufficiently accounts for his manner of speech, lack of physical invention, and his reduction of the role to an Errol Flynn buccanear, is another matter.

setting and in Sally Gilpin's tactical choreography of the bacchanal dancing. The music of this act intriguingly marries the broad influences of the Russian nationalist and the Ravel of *Daphnis et Chloé*, as indications of several cultures meeting in Sicily. The effect is not epigonic but imaginative.

As expected, there were moments when solo voices were drowned, but not many, and even fewer to be regretted. Evidently this production of *King Roger* has aroused wide public interest: perhaps Mr Mackerras's English National Opera may be able to revive this economical yet handsome production at home in the Coliseum, as has sometimes happened to New Opera Company productions. Szymanowski's *King Roger* is not superior to Henck's *Bassaris*, but worth comparing; both are splendid, distinctive contributions to our century's opera.

whole of the sustained introduction: when the storm broke in the allegro Mr Giulini found the full Beethovenian voltage without over-driving the music.

The contrast of stern wind and pleading strings at the denouement was supremely eloquent. The coda sounded thrillingly victorious because Mr Giulini had so much in reserve, tempo-wise, for this final *allegro con brio*.

Berlioz is kind to his singer in *Les Nuits d'été*: never was his orchestration more delicate than here. Even so, Janet Baker achieved miracles with Gauthier's words this time, shading and affecting them within an exquisite liquid flow. For every verbal nuance she found just the right colouring (for *le deuil* in *Sur les lagunes* she even risked the dark, low F flat), singing as always from the deepest places of her own heart. The indelible nostalgia of the

King Roger  
Sadler's Wells

## William Mann

Szymanowski's second opera, *King Roger*, has never gone short of admirers but decidedly short of stage productions. On Wednesday, at long last, was given its theatrical premiere in Britain, thanks to the New Opera Company and the championship of, among others, Charles Mackerras who conducted (he had something to say about the work on this page on Wednesday) and Anthony Resch who produced it. The theatre was completely sold out, and it is a pity that there is to be only one more performance, tomorrow.

Those of us who have become familiar with *King Roger* only through gramophone records may have wondered, while reveling in the sumptuous orchestral music, whether it would not make a static evening in the theatre, one long sustained tableau after another, and much vocal declamation, comparatively little melodious interior.

The dramatic content is of irreproachable respectability, the classical Greek legend of the Bacchae, operatically treated by Henck in *The Bassaris* with optimum success not long ago. The second act gives scope for some physical movement, allowed for in John Stoddart's

the action in twelfth century Sicily under the monarchy of the historical King Roger II. Since Roger himself married the daughter of a Muslim and had a Muslim as his chief councillor (Abu-el-Idris), an important role in the opera), the authors changed the *dénouement*: the king is not torn to pieces by his enemies and deities as Euripides, but embraces the cult of Dionysus, together with his court.

We are not pursued by pity and terror, but by the Polish solution an anticlimax, a sort of *Gummo Bacchae*? Surprisingly it is not for King Roger's hymn to the sun in the closing pages is musically as fine and satisfying as anything that has gone before.

Mr Resch sees firmly to it that *King Roger* does not come across as a static stage work. The first act in Palermo Cathedral, with a recognizable representation of the famous ikon of God the Father (less fearsome than I remember), moves visually at a stately pace, but generates tension especially in the final scenes, when the Archbishop and Abbess (an extremely strong characterization by Amalia Dixey), and contrariwise, by the persuasive stillness of Dionysus the shepherd as impersonated by David Hillman—somewhat dry of voice (seemingly he has a cold), but clear and potent in declamation.

The second act gives scope for some physical movement, allowed for in John Stoddart's

four central songs was particularly moving. Perhaps the opening *Villanelle* needed a little more tonal radiance, but in *L'île inconnue* at the end, the voice really soared. Mr Giulini and the orchestra were marvelously sensitive partners in atmospheric evocation.

Finally, Schubert's "great" C major symphony, was uncommonly mellow in sonority (because of an orchestral layout with heavier brass whined by double basses and cellos) as well as in feeling. Whereas some conductors throw in too much too soon, Mr Giulini seemed always to remember that the climax of the work is the finale. Arguably he was too leisurely, and over-given to yieldings at approach points, for the *Andante* to sound inexorable. Even the Scherzo was unusually relaxed. But taken as a true *allegro vivace*, the finale was as tingling in inner detail as it was triumphant in general message.

LPO/Giulini  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

## Joan Chissell

With Giulini as conductor of the LPO and Janet Baker as soloist the Royal Philharmonic Society's 163rd season ended on Wednesday in a blaze of glory. The programme of Beethoven, Berlioz and Schubert revealed the society in its now more familiar role of guardian of the new, as a century ago. But a concert such as this also showed it as an invaluable guardian of standards.

The opening notes of Beethoven's *Egmont* overture were significant enough, in weighing and timing, to give warning of what was in store. There was no mistaking that great issues were at stake throughout the

Survivors  
BBC 1

## Stanley Reynolds

There was a wonderful moment in the first of the *Survivors* when a rather mad tramp waxed philosophical about the plague that was destroying the world's population. "Well," he said, "this will settle the unemployment problem." I have searched for other sparks of wit like this in ensuing episodes but I have sought in vain. *Survivors*, the creation of Terry Nation, father of the Daleks, should really be one of those science fiction thriller series which get us racing home on Wednesdays

at eight, but it has slowed down considerably since the initial episode and now seems... like what? Rather like *Coronation Street* or *Crossroads*. Predictable and pat.

On Wednesday we even had what I suppose was the *Survivors*' equivalent of the marriage of Meg and Hugh in *Crossroads*. At least Greg and Jeany (Jan McCulloch and Lucy Fleming) finally went to bed together while Abby found God in a mountain retreat. The twist in Wednesday's *Survivors*, when the creation of Terry Nation, father of the Daleks, should really be one of those science fiction thriller series which get us racing home on Wednesdays



Dance round the golden calf

## Dresden's golden calf

Paul Moor

This once great Dresden State Opera, a casualty of the Second World War, looks as if finally it may rise again.

Senior readers will recall the glorious heights to which the great conductor Fritz Busch led this ensemble. Richard Strauss had a particular spot for the Dresden company, and allowed it the world premiere of some of his finest operas. A decline started in 1933 when the Nazis dismissed Busch and politically inconvenient members and Fritz Busch went into voluntary, conscientious exile. Now comes a superb production of Arnold Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron*, and for the first time since Hitler's proclamation of "total war" closed every theatre in Germany, the Dresden State Opera, so rich in musical tradition, shows sign of making its way back up to the category it used to share with Vienna and Berlin.

The come-back started from nothing, or came to nothing. The beautiful old opera house even today remains a burnt-out, bricked-up shell. Ever since the war, Dresden's State Theatre, facing the beautifully rebuilt Zwinger, has been the opera company and the outstanding musical groups, the Saxophone State Orchestra and the Kreuzkirche boys' choir,

have long since reestablished themselves as among the best anywhere in the world. The opera, though, has had a harder time of it. The turning point seems to have come with the appointment of the present Operndirektor, Horst Seeger, who took over in 1973 after distinguished years as Chefdirigant at Walter Felsenstein's Komische Oper in Berlin. This production of *Moses and Aaron* makes both Dr Seeger and his ensemble forces to reckon with.

Dr Seeger's presenting *Moses and Aaron* at all classifies, as news, for Stalin's cultural ignorance Yuri Zhdanov and his flagitious 1948 bulks equated Schoenberg's dodecaphony with original sin; and in general, throughout Eastern Europe, those strictures prevail to the present day. Poland has allowed its composers aesthetic freedom since about 1955, and last year the centenary of Schoenberg's birth made him officially acceptable in the German Democratic Republic, but Dresden has now given his massive opera its first production not only in the G.D.R. but in all Eastern Europe as well.

That in itself would constitute a considerable coup, but in addition this production ranks as one which the greatest companies in the world could present with pride. God

knows, most audiences, even today, find this music formidably difficult, but the Dresden example proves how truly expert production and performance can make even the thorniest operatic score accessible for an audience. On opening night, the ovations and bravos began already after the first act, and at the end the people shouted, they stomped, they figuratively tore the house down.

Dr Seeger deserves great credit for making this possible. The evening's dominant hero stood on the podium: Siegfried Kurz. He had utter mastery of the score, he brought it vibrantly, at times excitingly, to life, and he drew a performance from the dear old Saxophone State Orchestra which probably dumfounded the players themselves. Franz Peter Müller, Sybel's chorus, which had started learning its abundant music a year earlier, provided an immense impression both musically and dramatically.

Reiner Goldberg as Aaron and Werner Haselen as Moses formidably headed a cast impressively without exception. Reinhard Zimmermann, for sets, Hartmut Henning, for costumes, and Harald Wankle, for choreography, round out the list of talented people who made this production so extraordinary.









**cing**

# Mendham reappears for a real test

Went's and Mrs. P. Jackson's Sunny  
Worcestershire II. No play yesterday.  
Match abandoned.

**WORLD AIR RUGBY LEAGUE** Los Angeles, Calif.  
**Home Nations** (US): 1. Chicago Cubs  
 Philadelphia Phillies 5, Cincinnati Reds 0  
 Montreal Expos 5, Atlanta Braves 4  
 St. Louis Cardinals 5, San Francisco Giants 1  
 Pittsburgh Pirates 5, San Diego Padres 4.

**Cycling**  
**OLYMPICS:** Peace Race, stage 1st, 1. F. Gans 1:10.00, 2. Christo-vol 1:10.40, 3. Sudec 1:11.00, 4. Audin (USSR), 3:54.00, 5. 24. Tremlana (Italy), 3:54.40.

**Modern pentathlon**  
**EUDAPST:** Swimming: 1. Gienesk (US); British, 14.50; 2. C. S. 15.00, 3. General, 15.10, 4. 15.20, 5. 15.30, 6. 15.40, 7. 15.50, 8. 16.00, 9. 16.10, 10. 16.20.

**Tennis**  
**LAS VEGAS:** R. Gase (Australia) beat M. Renson (US), 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
**Indianapolis:** (India) beat S. Smith (US), 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
**Australia:** 1. 6-3, 2. 6-3, 3. 6-3, 4. 6-3, 5. 6-3, 6. 6-3, 7. 6-3, 8. 6-3, 9. 6-3, 10. 6-3, 11. 6-3, 12. 6-3, 13. 6-3, 14. 6-3, 15. 6-3, 16. 6-3, 17. 6-3, 18. 6-3, 19. 6-3, 20. 6-3, 21. 6-3, 22. 6-3, 23. 6-3, 24. 6-3, 25. 6-3, 26. 6-3, 27. 6-3, 28. 6-3, 29. 6-3, 30. 6-3, 31. 6-3, 32. 6-3, 33. 6-3, 34. 6-3, 35. 6-3, 36. 6-3, 37. 6-3, 38. 6-3, 39. 6-3, 40. 6-3, 41. 6-3, 42. 6-3, 43. 6-3, 44. 6-3, 45. 6-3, 46. 6-3, 47. 6-3, 48. 6-3, 49. 6-3, 50. 6-3, 51. 6-3, 52. 6-3, 53. 6-3, 54. 6-3, 55. 6-3, 56. 6-3, 57. 6-3, 58. 6-3, 59. 6-3, 60. 6-3, 61. 6-3, 62. 6-3, 63. 6-3, 64. 6-3, 65. 6-3, 66. 6-3, 67. 6-3, 68. 6-3, 69. 6-3, 70. 6-3, 71. 6-3, 72. 6-3, 73. 6-3, 74. 6-3, 75. 6-3, 76. 6-3, 77. 6-3, 78. 6-3, 79. 6-3, 80. 6-3, 81. 6-3, 82. 6-3, 83. 6-3, 84. 6-3, 85. 6-3, 86. 6-3, 87. 6-3, 88. 6-3, 89. 6-3, 90. 6-3, 91. 6-3, 92. 6-3, 93. 6-3, 94. 6-3, 95. 6-3, 96. 6-3, 97. 6-3, 98. 6-3, 99. 6-3, 100. 6-3, 101. 6-3, 102. 6-3, 103. 6-3, 104. 6-3, 105. 6-3, 106. 6-3, 107. 6-3, 108. 6-3, 109. 6-3, 110. 6-3, 111. 6-3, 112. 6-3, 113. 6-3, 114. 6-3, 115. 6-3, 116. 6-3, 117. 6-3, 118. 6-3, 119. 6-3, 120. 6-3, 121. 6-3, 122. 6-3, 123. 6-3, 124. 6-3, 125. 6-3, 126. 6-3, 127. 6-3, 128. 6-3, 129. 6-3, 130. 6-3, 131. 6-3, 132. 6-3, 133. 6-3, 134. 6-3, 135. 6-3, 136. 6-3, 137. 6-3, 138. 6-3, 139. 6-3, 140. 6-3, 141. 6-3, 142. 6-3, 143. 6-3, 144. 6-3, 145. 6-3, 146. 6-3, 147. 6-3, 148. 6-3, 149. 6-3, 150. 6-3, 151. 6-3, 152. 6-3, 153. 6-3, 154. 6-3, 155. 6-3, 156. 6-3, 157. 6-3, 158. 6-3, 159. 6-3, 160. 6-3, 161. 6-3, 162. 6-3, 163. 6-3, 164. 6-3, 165. 6-3, 166. 6-3, 167. 6-3, 168. 6-3, 169. 6-3, 170. 6-3, 171. 6-3, 172. 6-3, 173. 6-3, 174. 6-3, 175. 6-3, 176. 6-3, 177. 6-3, 178. 6-3, 179. 6-3, 180. 6-3, 181. 6-3, 182. 6-3, 183. 6-3, 184. 6-3, 185. 6-3, 186. 6-3, 187. 6-3, 188. 6-3, 189. 6-3, 190. 6-3, 191. 6-3, 192. 6-3, 193. 6-3, 194. 6-3, 195. 6-3, 196. 6-3, 197. 6-3, 198. 6-3, 199. 6-3, 200. 6-3, 201. 6-3, 202. 6-3, 203. 6-3, 204. 6-3, 205. 6-3, 206. 6-3, 207. 6-3, 208. 6-3, 209. 6-3, 210. 6-3, 211. 6-3, 212. 6-3, 213. 6-3, 214. 6-3, 215. 6-3, 216. 6-3, 217. 6-3, 218. 6-3, 219. 6-3, 220. 6-3, 221. 6-3, 222. 6-3, 223. 6-3, 224. 6-3, 225. 6-3, 226. 6-3, 227. 6-3, 228. 6-3, 229. 6-3, 230. 6-3, 231. 6-3, 232. 6-3, 233. 6-3, 234. 6-3, 235. 6-3, 236. 6-3, 237. 6-3, 238. 6-3, 239. 6-3, 240. 6-3, 241. 6-3, 242. 6-3, 243. 6-3, 244. 6-3, 245. 6-3, 246. 6-3, 247. 6-3, 248. 6-3, 249. 6-3, 250. 6-3, 251. 6-3, 252. 6-3, 253. 6-3, 254. 6-3, 255. 6-3, 256. 6-3, 257. 6-3, 258. 6-3, 259. 6-3, 260. 6-3, 261. 6-3, 262. 6-3, 263. 6-3, 264. 6-3, 265. 6-3, 266. 6-3, 267. 6-3, 268. 6-3, 269. 6-3, 270. 6-3, 271. 6-3, 272. 6-3, 273. 6-3, 274. 6-3, 275. 6-3, 276. 6-3, 277. 6-3, 278. 6-3, 279. 6-3, 280. 6-3, 281. 6-3, 282. 6-3, 283. 6-3, 284. 6-3, 285. 6-3, 286. 6-3, 287. 6-3, 288. 6-3, 289. 6-3, 290. 6-3, 291. 6-3, 292. 6-3, 293. 6-3, 294. 6-3, 295. 6-3, 296. 6-3, 297. 6-3, 298. 6-3, 299. 6-3, 300. 6-3, 301. 6-3, 302. 6-3, 303. 6-3, 304. 6-3, 305. 6-3, 306. 6-3, 307. 6-3, 308. 6-3, 309. 6-3, 310. 6-3, 311. 6-3, 312. 6-3, 313. 6-3, 314. 6-3, 315. 6-3, 316. 6-3, 317. 6-3, 318. 6-3, 319. 6-3, 320. 6-3, 321. 6-3, 322. 6-3, 323. 6-3, 324. 6-3, 325. 6-3, 326. 6-3, 327. 6-3, 328. 6-3, 329. 6-3, 330. 6-3, 331. 6-3, 332. 6-3, 333. 6-3, 334. 6-3, 335. 6-3, 336. 6-3, 337. 6-3, 338. 6-3, 339. 6-3, 340. 6-3, 341. 6-3, 342. 6-3, 343. 6-3, 344. 6-3, 345. 6-3, 346. 6-3, 347. 6-3, 348. 6-3, 349. 6-3, 350. 6-3, 351. 6-3, 352. 6-3, 353. 6-3, 354. 6-3, 355. 6-3, 356. 6-3, 357. 6-3, 358. 6-3, 359. 6-3, 360. 6-3, 361. 6-3, 362. 6-3, 363. 6-3, 364. 6-3, 365. 6-3, 366. 6-3, 367. 6-3, 368. 6-3, 369. 6-3, 370. 6-3, 371. 6-3, 372. 6-3, 373. 6-3, 374. 6-3, 375. 6-3, 37

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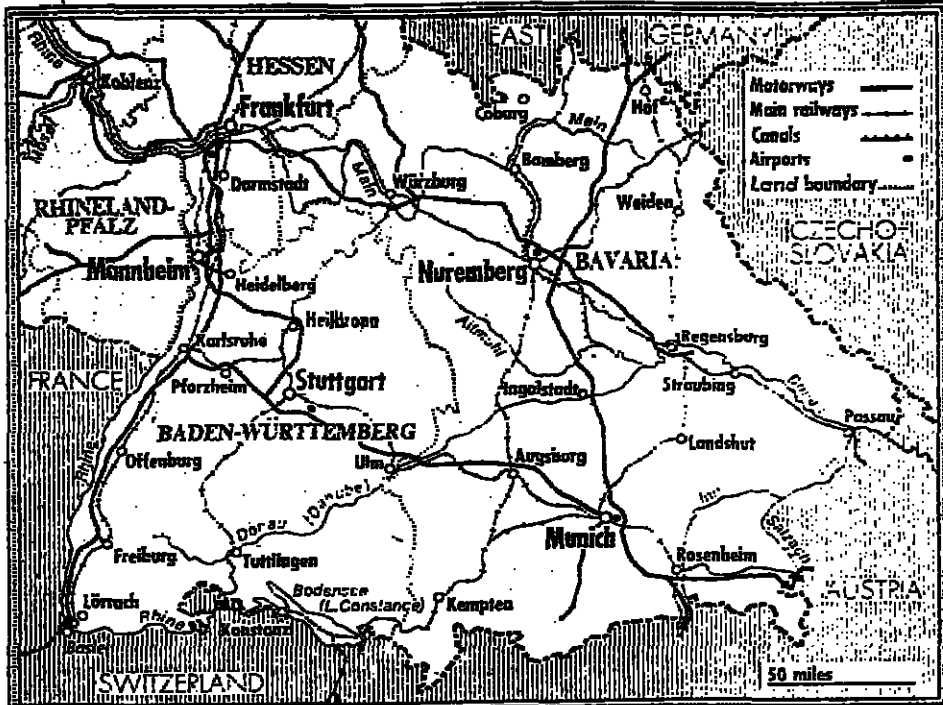






a Special Report on the *Länder* of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria

# South Germany



since 1905. In comparison with other parts of the former Reich it suffered relatively small damage. It has successfully integrated the flood of intruders from other parts of the Reich, those who had no other choice and those who came voluntarily. This has worked to mutual advantage. The Bavarians were not "Prussianized" but became more openminded, and are no longer so rigidly "black" standing for Roman Catholic in German—in their outlook.

The newcomers have adjusted to the moderate pace of life, have learnt to relax and to share the Bavarian delight in celebrating whenever an occasion offers an excuse. In the Munich region alone, for instance, some 200,000 Berliners have settled and feel at home.

The influx of people, the need to turn towards the West after the eastern part of the country was cut off, undoubtedly encouraged the change from an agricultural base to modern industrial state. To anyone who has not visited

them for several years, towns like Ingolstadt and Passau are striking examples of this change. The refineries of big oil companies surround Ingolstadt. Port installations and huge houses in Passau on the Austrian border bear witness to the advance of industry and business. Munich, Augsburg and Nuremberg are the seats of large national and multinational companies.

Bavaria, with 152 people per sq km, almost 100 fewer than the Federal average, has not degenerated into industrial monotony, however. One third of its territory is taken up by forests and more than a quarter is still used for agriculture. The Franconian countryside, the mountainous Bavarian Forest and the Alps, all interspersed with spas of great renown, have a large of tourists as well; about nine million people a year have visited it in recent years. Cultural life rooted in folk lore as well as the classics, art treasures and an impressive architectural heritage add to the beauty of nature.

Bavaria's political image is represented by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union. He is the type of politician who goes down well with the Bavarians, more than 70 per cent of whom are Roman Catholics. Though not a postwar student he still is a perfect example of Bavaria's excellent education system, which turns out the best educated young people in the Federal Republic.

Herr Alfons Goppel, the Minister President, is also a typical representative of Bavaria, the fatherly type who makes up for the loss of the king. It is believed that about 5 per cent of Bavarians still cherish nostalgic hopes for restoring the monarchy, and in their homes the picture of King Ludwig may still look down from the wall; but they carry no political weight.

The CSU-dominated state has, however, a Social Democratic chief burgomaster in its capital, Munich. Many places have socialists at the top, although the trend of recent elections shows that the Social Democratic Party is losing votes in its traditional municipal strongholds. The recession from which West Germany seems to have begun to recover has taken its toll in Bavaria. Yet the number of vacancies advertised in the press is quite remarkable. BMW (Bayerische Motorenwerke), for instance, boasts of increasing orders. There is no reason to rejoice as yet but neither is there reason to be pessimistic.

The same can be said of Baden-Württemberg, the *Musterland*, the model German state, so to speak. It is half the size of Bavaria but has only about 1,700,000 fewer inhabitants. Politically and economically the most balanced of all, this post-Second World War creation now has greater problems than probably ever before. There is, for instance, the popular protest against the erection of nuclear power plants.

Experts say nine will be needed before 1990 in a state which relies on oil for 54 per cent of its energy supply and is largely dependent on Arab states. There is also the fact that the three production sites of the Volkswagen company in the state have had to dismiss 5,000 of their 10,200 workforces. The textile and leather industries were hard hit by the recession as well.

The overall picture, however, is not too bad. The great variety of highly specialized industries, the high share of exports in total turnover, as in Daimler-Benz and Bosch, have prevented a major slowdown.

Efforts under state patronage are being made to help small and medium-sized entrepreneurs to find markets abroad. At the Teheran exhibition this autumn, for

instance, Baden-Württemberg will be well represented.

Unemployment among the 4,200,000 labour force of the *Land of Häslebauer* (inhabitants striving for a house of their own) of determined money-savers, of proverbial efficiency and diligence, is still 1 per cent below the federal average, a discrepancy which was larger in the past, however. The Government has decided on an emergency programme to provide new jobs and encourage investors. It is expected that some of the 800,000 to 900,000 foreign workers and their 500,000 dependants will go home and thus no longer crowd the labour market or demand on living space.

While the Swabians were busy building their own homes around towns and cities the foreigners moved into the centres. Now the trend to build family houses seems to be slowing down and emphasis is being put on adapting the core of old places to the requirements of modern living.

Baden-Württemberg has

more schools, universities and technical colleges than any other West German state. It has had its rebel students, mainly at Heidelberg, but things have quieted down.

The state has produced many outstanding minds, many enterprising citizens who emigrated to distant parts of the world at an early stage. It is tolerant and has a liberal attitude to nonconformists. This does not apply, however, to the *Bader-Mein* gang whose trial starts this month and is presenting

the state with considerable security problems.

Dr Hans Filbinger, Minister President of Baden-Württemberg and chairman of the local CDU, has been looking after his estate well since succeeding Herr Kurt-Georg Kiesinger when the latter became Federal Chancellor. His critics say that a lot of things could have been done better but they put up with him, and think he will continue as Minister President after the state elections next year.

There are rumours that

Dr Filbinger, though not unduly ambitious politically, may aim at becoming Federal President after that. He is now supported by 65 CDU delegates in the state Parliament, against an opposition of 48 SPD and seven FDP members. With FDP gains in the next elections possible, the nature of the opposition may change somewhat but not sufficiently to threaten Herr Filbinger's position as the fatherly ruler of his *Musterland*.

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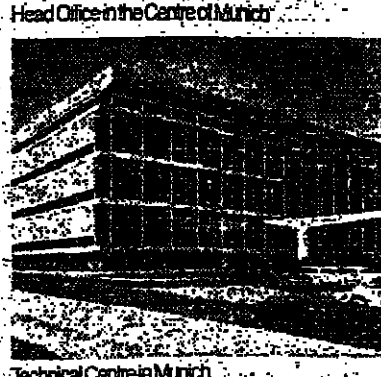
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<b>ECONOMIC STRUCTURE</b>	Right: "We have long since ceased to be an agricultural state. Typical modern growth industries flourish in our country."
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>	Right: "Many interesting localities—particularly in country areas—still have reserves of labour of the most varied qualification stages."
<b>STATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES</b>	Right: "The conditions for State financial aid are the same for home and foreign concerns."
<b>TRANSPORT FACILITIES</b>	Right: "Traffic of all kinds is carried on modern motorways and an efficient railway network. The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal connects Bavaria with the North Sea."
<b>ENERGY SUPPLIES</b>	Right: "All forms of energy are available and used. Favourable prices."
<b>EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</b>	Right: "All educational possibilities are available. Bavaria has six universities and a dense network of schools and educational and training establishments of all kinds."
<b>ENJOYMENT OF LEISURE</b>	Right: "All you have heard about this is correct. There is nothing wrong. As everyone knows, life can be very pleasant here. Your colleagues will know how to appreciate it."

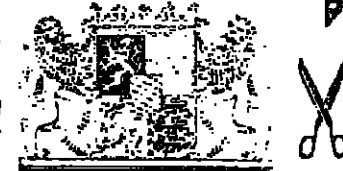
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## A highly industrialized region that retains its rustic charm

by James Hutchinson

With an area of almost 14,000 sq miles West Germany's south-western state of Baden-Württemberg is about as big as The Netherlands, Switzerland or Denmark. Its population of 3,200,000 is similar to that of Austria, Sweden, Greece or Portugal. It was established in 1952 after a referendum which resulted in the merger of the three postwar Länder of Württemberg, Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern and South Baden into one state with a single constitution and under one prime minister.

Baden-Württemberg is a land of great scenic beauty, a centre of German romanticism and a place where old arts and crafts are still practised, but it has the highest density of industrialization of any of the West German Länder. Of every 1,000 inhabitants, 179 are engaged in industry, a higher propor-

tion than North Rhine-Westphalia with its great concentrations in the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

The thousands of people who spend their holidays in the Black Forest or at Lake Constance, the Odenwald and the Neckarland are apt to forget that Baden-Württemberg is the home of such large industrial concerns as Daimler-Benz and Robert Bosch, the electrical concern, Brown, Boveri and the motor manufacturers Audi, NSU. The number of people employed in industry rose from 965,000 in 1952 to well over 1,500,000 in 1972. In those 20 years the working population increased from 3,100,000 to 4,200,000.

For many years Baden-Württemberg has had the highest proportion of foreign workers of any Land in West Germany. One in every 11 of the inhabitants is a foreigner and every fifth new-born child has a foreign mother.

In some areas, such as Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Mannheim and Eberstadt, well over 10 per cent of the population is foreign. In the present economic situation with its high level of unemployment the authorities would prefer many of them to go home.

In spite of the high degree of industrialization in the past 20 years the Land retains its traditional folk character in dialect, customs and craftsmanship. A third of the industrial workers are employed in companies with a labour force of more than 1,000, but it is still predominantly a state of small enterprises; every other company has fewer than 20 employees.

About 7 per cent of the working population are employed in agriculture and forestry, less than half the number 20 years ago. In those days most of the holdings were under 12 acres in size and were subdivided into scattered strips. That arose from the fact that in the Neckar region and in Baden of dividing property equally among the descendants on the death of the owner.

### A good geographical position

Much larger and more efficient units have been created over the years.

Since 1960 the number of farms and smallholdings has been reduced from 325,500 to 208,920 while the number of farms with 125 acres or more has risen from 671 to 1,029. The raising of beef cattle accounts for about 40 per cent of the state's agricultural production, and about 20 per cent of farming income comes from dairy products, wine, asparagus, fruit, tobacco and vegetables.

Baden-Württemberg, which once suffered the disadvantage of being a border area away from the mainstream of the nation's activities, now finds itself, with the development of the European Community, in an extremely favourable geographical position. That is of great assistance to a state which is a big exporter; more than 20 per cent of its industrial products are sold abroad, almost twice as much as 20 years ago. In the same period the value of the state's exports increased twelvefold—giving the Land 18 per cent of the Federal Republic's export trade. Baden-Württemberg takes second place after North Rhine-Westphalia (33 per cent) and ahead of Bavaria (13 per cent).

The state's closest trading partners are the European countries, which take three quarters of its exports. A total of 43 per cent goes to the EEC countries, with France (15 per cent) being the best customer, followed by Italy with 9 per cent. They buy principally engineering equipment and

chemical and electro-technical products.

The people of Baden-Württemberg are renowned for their diligence and thrift. Many of them save money to buy their own home, and only half the families live in rented accommodation. Since 1952 some 1,700,000 homes have been built, about 460,000 of them subsidized from public funds. But there is a great deal of old property, particularly in rural areas, and more than 40 per cent of houses are still heated by solid stoves. At the end of the war more than 220,000 homes were either destroyed or uninhabitable.

The Land Government is especially proud of the progress made in education. A third of the state budget is spent on education, scientific research and cultural affairs. In the past 20 years the number of young people passing the university entrance examination has increased threefold. Baden-Württemberg has 96 students for every 10,000 inhabitants compared with a federal average of 82. A third of the students come from other states, many of them drawn to the old universities of Heidelberg (founded in 1386), Freiburg (1457) and Tübingen (1477). New universities have been built at Ulm and Constance, and the former Economics College in Mannheim has been extended to a full university with many faculties.

Baden and Württemberg have always been seats of liberalism. In the nineteenth century Stuttgart was one of the great liberal centres of the Reich. The Christian Democratic Union, however, has been the strongest party in the Land since the state election in 1972. It has governed alone, with Dr Hans Eibinger as Prime Minister. The Land produced West Germany's first federal president, the highly respected, elderly, and Dr Kiesinger, Federal Chancellor of the coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats from 1966 to 1969, was previously Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg for eight years.

## Car manufacturers hold their own in a bad year

by Peter Norman  
European Business Correspondent

Although 1974 was the most difficult year since postwar reconstruction for the West German motor industry, manufacturers in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria generally fared better than their competitors further north.

Daimler-Benz in Baden-Württemberg and Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) in Bavaria emerged relatively unscathed from an unhappy year which began under the shadow of the oil crisis and saw the industry's production fall 22 per cent to a level below that achieved in 1963.

Daimler's production of Mercedes passenger cars even rose slightly, by 2.5 per cent to 340,000, while its commercial vehicle output registered a relatively modest drop of 8.8 per cent to 161,400. Its much smaller Munich-based competitor BMW recovered rapidly from an abysmal first quarter last year for production of cars to fall only 5.3 per cent to 189,000.

Even the Volkswagen subsidiary, Audi NSU, an ailing daughter of a very sick parent company, managed to avoid making a loss last year, although production at its Ingolstadt, Bavaria, and Neckarsulm, Baden-Württemberg, factories was cut savagely to 250,000 cars in 1974 from 350,000 the year before.

It is ironic, therefore, that as optimism is now gradually returning to the industry as a whole, the two states are having to cope with the prospect of large-scale unemployment in the motor manufacturing towns of Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm. Last month the newly appointed chief executive of the Volkswagen group, Herr Toni Schmücker, unveiled his long-awaited

plans to return the group to profitability.

Much of last year's huge DM 800m group loss was the result of operating its German factories at only 60 per cent capacity. Although about 20,000 workers left the Volkswagen group last year, Herr Schmücker decided that further cuts were essential and that Volkswagen and Audi would have to shed 25,000 workers in 1975 and 1976.

For several weeks before the announcement it looked as if the Audi plant at Neckarsulm would be shut completely, throwing 10,000 out of work in the thinly industrialized north of Baden-Württemberg. But because the plant was so indispensable for the local labour market, the Volkswagen board finally relented and decided to preserve the works and more than half the jobs.

Still, 4,700 of the 10,000 workers at the Neckarsulm plant will leave while at the Ingolstadt works some 1,700 of the 18,100 labour force will lose their jobs.

This abrupt reversal in an industry that had become an economic powerhouse for the surrounding regions will be offset only with great cost and effort.

The Federal Government in Bonn has drawn up a programme designed to encourage other industries to make new jobs available in areas especially hard hit by the Volkswagen group closures. It plans to make available up to DM45m for the Neckarsulm area over the next three years on the assumption that the state Government of Baden-Württemberg will put up an identical amount. But the payments will be far from automatic and will depend on whether industrialists decide that the Government's willingness to pay jobs available in areas especially hard hit by the Volkswagen group closures.

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In the case of Ingolstadt, federal aid will not be forthcoming and Bavaria is being left to offset the effects of the Audi dismissals alone.

Despite the dismissals, Audi intends to invest in its South German plants this year. The management is adamant that the DM102m destined for Neckarsulm in 1975 and 1976 is a sign that it does not intend to let the works' slide. At Ingolstadt works spending in the two years will total about DM200m.

### Production bound to fall farther

However, production is bound to fall farther and will probably be less than 200,000 units this year. In addition the Audi management believes that the company is bound to make a loss in 1975.

While gloom still hangs over Audi NSU, the two other major South German motor manufacturers now seem to be well clear of the recession.

Daimler, which employs about 80,000 of its 123,000 German workforce at four plants in Baden-Württemberg, was the only motor manufacturer which did not have to introduce short-time working last year. So far this year it has reported increased orders at home for its car programme as well as good demand for trucks and buses. The company pulled off an especially feat last year when it will deliver 10,000 lorries to Iraq this year.

BMW's provisional reports also point to growing demand. In the first quarter of this year production nearly doubled to 35,000 units from 18,000 in the comparable period of 1974. In March a second shift began operations at its Dingolfing works, creating about 200 new jobs, and output that month for the entire company was a new record of 12,000.

### Demand rises for lorries

Optimism has returned also to the commercial vehicle producers in the two states. Earlier this year the MAN heavy engineering company reported that demand for its lorries had begun to rise stimulated by the Bonn Government's 7.5 per cent bonus scheme to encourage corporate investment. A Soviet order for 3,000 heavy trucks the end of last year has helped ensure full order books for the Magirus Deutz plant in Ulm.

Although the two states have their problem child in the shape of Audi NSU, it seems that they no longer need fear that the motor industry as a whole is facing a lengthy period of stagnation or decline.

In an optimistic assessment of the industry's prospects the Munich-based IFO Economic Research Institute recently forecast that the industry should achieve an average annual growth rate of 4 per cent between 1973 and 1980 followed by one of 3 per cent up to 1985. The institute concluded that there is unlikely to be a structural crisis in the industry. Therefore although the rate of growth may be slower in the future than during the past 20 years, for South Germany the motor industry will continue to be a key employer and tax-payer in the years to come.

## Land of proud superlatives

by Iain Macdonald

Even Germans are known to have the feeling of going abroad when they enter Bavaria. The other components of the Federal Republic claim only the modest title of Land, but Bavaria aspires to something more.

The proud border signs with the heavily forested Alpine peaks of Austria and the traveller looks instinctively, if in vain, for the customs house.

Unlike other Länder it has been a political entity since the twelfth century, had its own king until 1918 and, with encouragement from General George Patton, came close to secession in 1945.

It is not only its past which sets Bavaria apart. It remains many of the other attributes of the sovereign state—its own constitution, two houses of parliament, a complicated political system, a national anthem and a force of border police.

If these were not enough to ensure a special position of respect and influence, its inhabitants rarely tire of pointing out other superlatives. Bavaria is West Germany's largest Land (70,550 sq km) and has the highest mountains (the 9,721ft Zugspitze), largest lake (Chiemsee, 80 sq km), most tourists (eight million a year) and most formidable thirst (228 litres of beer a head a year, easily a world record).

It also has Herr Franz Josef Strauss, who, by general consent, is the most colourful and controversial of West German politicians.

His Christian Social Union, was set up in Bavaria at the end of the Second World War by survivors of the pre-Hitler Bavarian People's Party who were reborn with a deep distrust of all things non-Bavarian. These things included the new Christian Democratic Union.

In the Bundestag, however, the two Union parties bridled their differences and formed a combined parliamentary group. This uneasy marriage was sufficient to keep the CDU-CSU in power for two decades, but in recent years the strains of opposition have given rise to recurring rumours of a divorce.

At home in Bavaria, apart from a brief spell in the 1950s when it was displaced by a more splendid but ill-assorted coalition of five smaller parties, the CSU has controlled the Diet since the war.

In addition, Herr Strauss's increasingly conservative position has alienated the considerable liberal wing of the CSU's sister party.

He remains one card of uncertain consequence. This is

the threat, often uttered never carried out, to dissolve the alliance and launch CSU as a national party in direct opposition to the Christian Democrats. He certainly believes that he can mop up enough right-wing votes in other parts of country to make it a while.

In Bavaria he has no complications. With 62 per cent of the vote in last year's elections the CSU were firmly entrenched. Herr Strauss's role in Munich for the past years has been the same and popular Herr A. Goppel, who, as Minister-President, can claim a respectable record of government.

Despite the present tension the Bavarian economy is in a basically healthy state. The Land developed in the nineteenth century to a modern industrial more rapidly than any part of West Germany in postwar years.

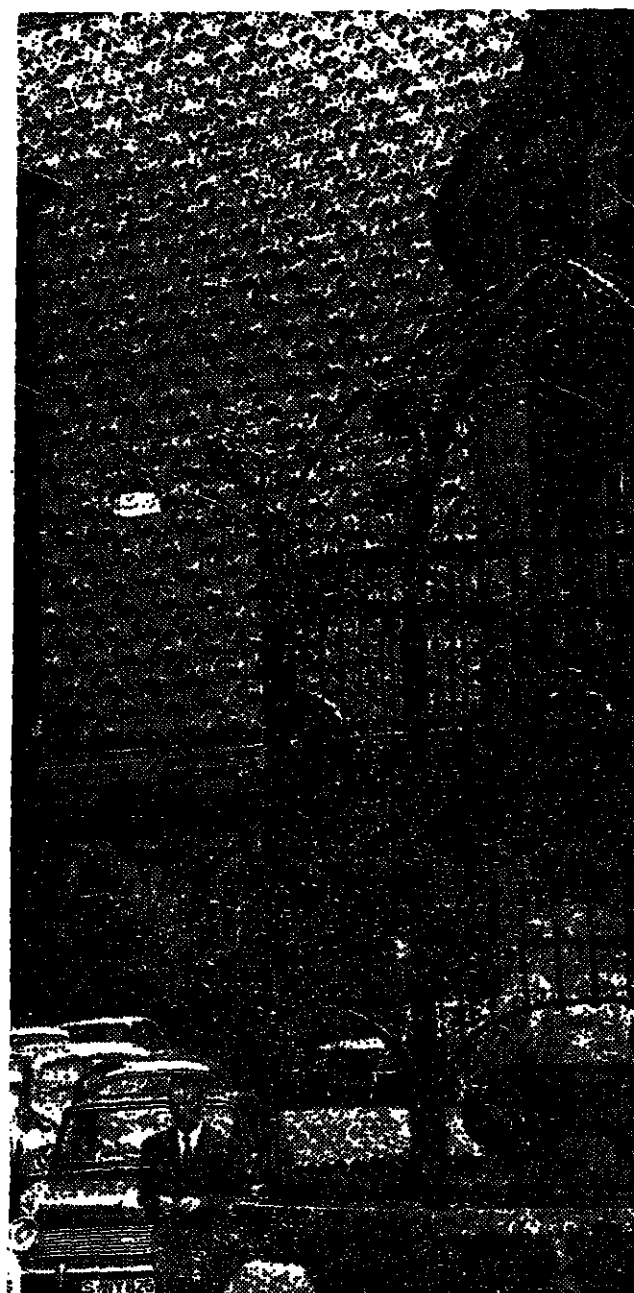
Since 1950 the number industrial workers has risen from 645,000 to 1,500,000 and during the 1960-70 decade industrial production rose by 24 per cent and exports by 33 per cent.

The structure of industry is also favourable, with more than a third of the labour force employed in manufacturing. The Bavarian economy is like a machine-building and production.

Some problems, however, persist. Bavaria is poor in raw materials, the most important export market: diamonds, and the production of Europe is cut off its traditional markets in the east. There is underdevelopment of agriculture, despite its considerable small farmer base, remains impoverished. Bavaria produces a grain and is the world's great grower of hops, farming and the related industry of cheese and milk products are also important.

The CSU Government in Munich is in the happy position of being able to blame for the present economic difficulties the federal coalition in Bonn. But the signs are that work is already under way to bring a new internal crisis, expansion is expected to be resumed by summer.

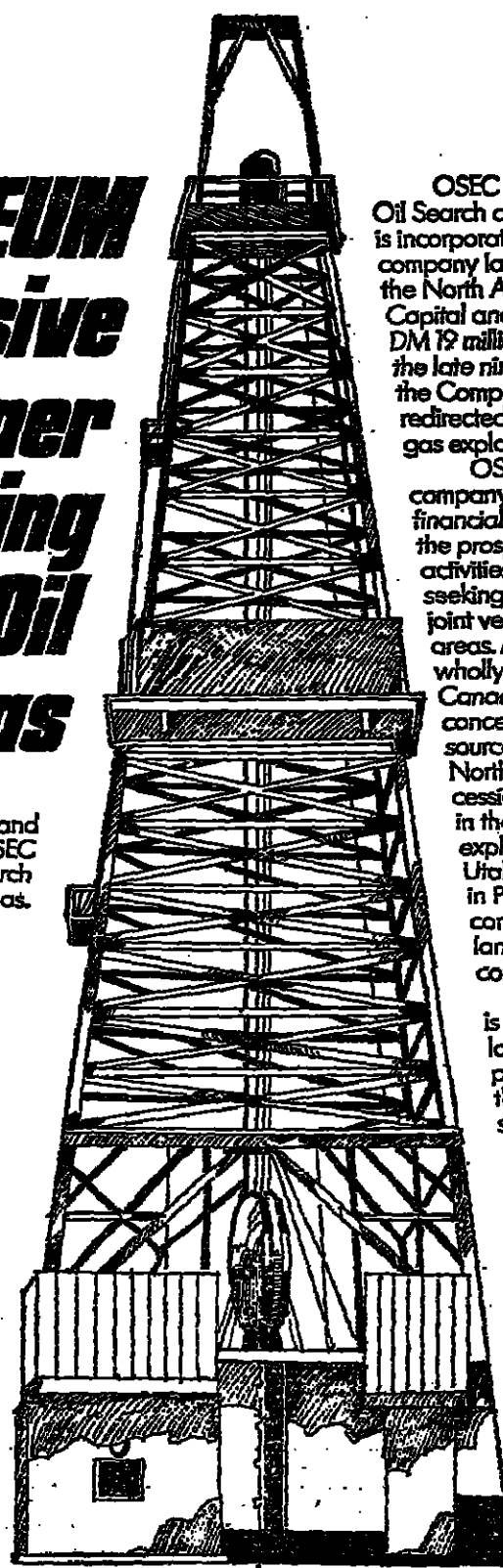
Politically and economically, the Free State of Bavaria will be making its felt.



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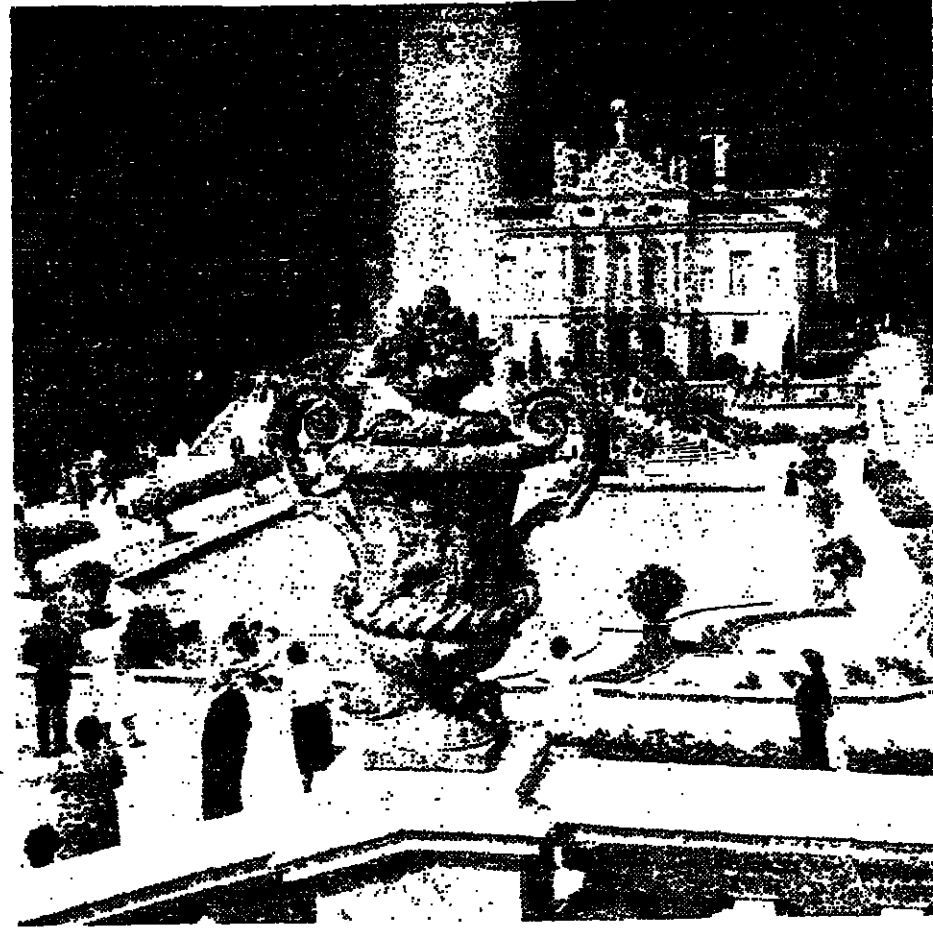
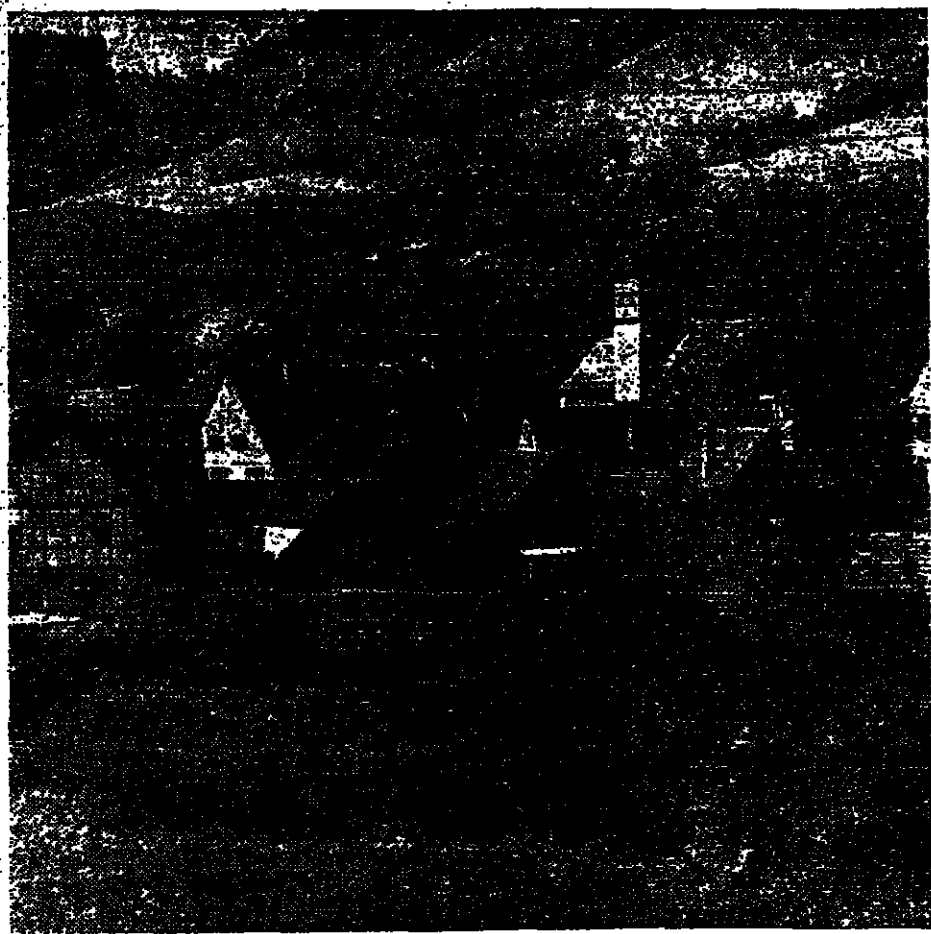
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door chess with 3ft-high pieces on the Lichtenhaler Allee, a boulevard running through the middle of Baden-Baden. A £40m tourist redevelopment of Baden-Baden started last month. The year programme will convert it into one of Europe's most diversified inland resorts. Centre: picturesque roof patterns in the village of Unterreggenbach, Württemberg. Right: Linderhof Palace in Southern Bavaria, one of three palaces built by King Ludwig II.

## Individualism makes Bavaria the nation's most popular state for tourism

Donald Massey

Bavarians take great pride in their sovereign rights, 1,200,000 British overnight stays in West Germany as a whole last year, 60 per cent of these being tourists, the "Free of Bavaria" confront visitor crossing the Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria attracted the second-largest number of tourists from Britain. Baden-Württemberg was in third place. It is believed by the grace of Napoleon I and is inherent in the people, whom I find finally easy-going, affable, devout and possessed of a gentler, softer dialect than their northern neighbours. Indeed, Bavaria is the individualistic state as the largest in the republic.

It is this individualism that has made it the most popular German tourist destination and the one to which North and West Germans prefer to go. But take place there from September 14 to September 21. Baden-Baden is no longer a resort just for mul-

lionaires. There are about 25 hotels which, for £5 a day, offer a double room with private bath and full-scale breakfast after which you can work off the pounds in a gymnasium or one such medium-grade hotel, then take a dip in the heated indoor pool or relax in the sauna, free of charge. Some hotels will also lend guests a bicycle, for health or for basic transport.

In Württemberg the magnificent gorge cut by the Upper Danube with its many castles separates two areas which are well worth exploring—the Swabian Alb with its slate cliffs and Upper Swabia, a paradise for art-lovers with many fine churches in Swabian Baroque style.

Lake Constance is the focal point of a marvellous holiday district rich in art treasures and equally romantic is the Hohenlohe region's many old castles, palaces and little townships with fairy tale buildings.

For many people a visit to the Passion Play, which is performed every 10 years at Oberammergau (next in 1980), is their introduction to Bavaria's Alpine mountains, lakes and lush pastures. This picturesque mountain village of woodcarvers and sculptors is a romantic place in which to spend a holiday at all times of the year.

Since taking the waters and running up the muscles is fashionable again, a modern clinical centre with mud-baths for rheumatism has opened in Oberammergau. As in so many spas in southern Germany, everybody enjoys the open-air swimming pool in summer and, in winter, the first-

class skiing.

The choice is wide open: there are 240 health resorts with mineral springs in the German Spa Association; open-air and indoor thermal and mineral swimming pools abound. The pure mountain air contributes to the promotion of good health, too.

Boating enthusiasts can row and sail or take motorboat trips on the scattered lakes south of Munich where beautiful bathing beaches give incomparable views towards the snow-capped Bavarian Alps. In winter many ski trails may be comfortably reached in a fabulous snow-capped landscape.

If you feel you will not be able to compete with the champions, Bavarian stock shooting, skating and tobogganing are pleasant alternatives. Walking by the lakeside and through a spa garden with the music of the popular spa concert enriches a visitor's stay.

While I always retain memories of Bavaria's white clouds in a blue sky, white sails on blue lakes, white crests on distant blue peaks, Baden-Württemberg leaves the best of me in the deep green of the pine trees in the Black Forest, whose popularity as a holiday region grows year by year. Part of the charm of the forest, dreamy as it is to discover quaint, medieval villages with decorative houses off the beaten track.

It is possible to live cheaply in a simple guest-house, inn or *Gasthof* and, far from being remote, this delightful area is skirted by the autobahn to Basel. In the midst of the wine-growing uplands.

A car is best left in a garage while sampling the local product, for public transport is excellent, with numerous train and bus services affording connections to the farthest corners of the valleys.

No visitor should miss travelling on the world-famous Black Forest steam train from Offenburg towards Lake Constance, through Triberg, with a walk to the *Wasserfall* (a 535ft fall in seven steps) and to the clock museum.

Another entertaining experience is to follow in structure "wine paths" through vineyards and woods, and various "keep fit" paths. Black Forest lanes are well signposted and suitable for cycling, too. Leisurely old mail-coaches attract visitors around Garmisch-Partenkirchen and everywhere there are sight-seeing buses, mountain railways and plenty of boat cruises.

To make a journey through the Middle Ages I recommend the Romantic Road from Würzburg to the Bavarian Alps. It provides motorists (daily bus in season) with a continuous pageant of picture-book Germany, through ancient and unspoiled towns where medieval houses and churches cling together. Rothenburg ob der Tauber, which survived the war unharmed, is the country's best preserved example of a medieval city.

A plunge into a refreshing pool is a good way to start the day in south Germany. In addition to heated outdoor and indoor swimming pools, there are many opportunities to tread water which is cold but health giving. At the end of a day's exhilarating activity nothing could be finer than a glass of wine and the delicacies of Badenese cooking in time-honoured wine taverns.

The hospitality is exemplary whether the cooking is local or international. You can drink *rye Schnaps* from

a pewter ladle, beer from huge tankards and wine drawn straight from the cask in country inns. Or you can lead a luxury life in a castle which have been converted into hotels, dine and off silver plate in rooms full of antiques, have local wine sent up from the cellar, fetch your horse from the stables, play tennis or golf in the castle grounds.

In Bavaria *Knödel* (potato dumplings containing diced bacon or possibly ground calf's liver) comes served with roast soured beef and bilberries. There are innumerable variations. The Bavarian national *Schnaps*, a gin with the aroma of the blue blossoms of the Alpine gentian, is usually served to wash down rich food and to warm the stomach before drinking a long, cool beer. On some days 20,000 litres of beer are drunk at Munich's famed *Hofbräuhaus*.

As much as 880,000 gallons of strong, dark beer

are held in store by the large breweries for the day Munich Oktober Festival. Between September 20 and October 5 this year some 530,000 roast chickens and about 1,200,000 pairs of pork sausages will be eaten. Over 100 special trains will bring in more than seven million visitors.

The Bavarian Woods, Germany's first national park, stretch from the Danube between Regensburg and Passau as far as the borderland with Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is the largest continuous forest area in Central Europe with over 60 mountains above 1,000 metres high of granite and gleaming slate.

Traffic is moderate and it is an ideal area in which to recuperate. Increased numbers of visitors during the past 10 years have brought modern hotels, friendly inexpensive *Pensionen*, *Gasthöfe* and more indoor and open-air swimming pools. Everywhere in

this forest region there are opportunities for rambling, fishing and hunting. Beautiful holiday villages, being built and even family summer holidays on the farms in the *Bayrischer Wald* are highly prized.

Over the years northern Bavaria has gained in popularity with travellers who appreciate its culture and artistry, the rococo architecture of cities built by art-loving prince-bishops, the castles perched on mountain tops protecting roads and rivers: places like Romanesque Bamberg whose cathedral is one of the main attractions in Germany; Würzburg where highly ornamented architecture is everywhere; and the great imperial city of Nuremberg. Wagner's city, Bayreuth, was an important centre of the arts and music before Wagner opened his theatre in 1876. The festival takes place between July 25 and August 28, but tickets are hard to get.

## CENTRAL GERMANY

### A Times Special Report

Wednesday, June 18th, 1975

Following the Special Reports on North Germany and South Germany, *The Times* is now publishing a Report on the Central: looking at the *Länder* of North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse and

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## Toasting a wide range of wines

Baden-Württemberg produces a wide variety of wines, some of them extremely good. The wines of Baden, which are better known than those of Württemberg, are grown mainly in the east of the state between the Black Forest and the Rhine, but also around Freiburg and in the area of Lake Constance. The main variety of the wine growing region is the *Badische Weinstrasse* between Baden and Lörrach-Basel. The vineyards are situated principally on the western slopes and in the foothills of the Black Forest. Some of the wines, such as the excellent *Gewürztraminer*, have much in common with those of Alsace.

The Baden wines, mostly white, include the *Seewine*, produced along the northern shore of Lake Constance, the *Markgräfler*, made from the Gutedel or Chasselas grape between Freiburg and the Swiss border, the good and interesting growths of the *Kaiserstuhl*, a sort of island of volcanic tuff in the middle of the Rhine Valley west of Freiburg, the various, occasionally distinguished wines of the Ortenau, directly across the Rhine from Strasbourg, and the *Mauvillaine*, produced in Baden-Baden and shipped in *Bocksbeutel*, like the wines of Franconia.

The *Seewine* which, with the best will in the world, can hardly be classified as important, include several whites made from the *Ruländer* or *Pinot Gris* around the towns of Meersburg and Bismarck, and an extremely pale rose, from the *Pinot Noir*, known as *Weissherbst*.

The *Markgräfler* is mild and undistinguished; most of it is consumed young, as *Schoppenwein*, for it has very short life and scarcely

a gay one. The wines of the *Kaiserstuhl* are not unlike those of Alsace, and most of the Alsatian grape varieties are grown, but perhaps the best are made from the *Ruländer* or *Pinot Gris*, and come from the villages of Irkingen, Emdingen, Achkarren and Bötzingen.

The *Gewürztraminer*, which is extensively planted in Alsace than in Baden, is an unusual wine grape, giving a very spicy, rather soft white wine, which some people find almost too heavily perfumed. Even so it brings a higher price than the *Riesling* in its native Alsace. The name, in German, means "spicy Traminer".

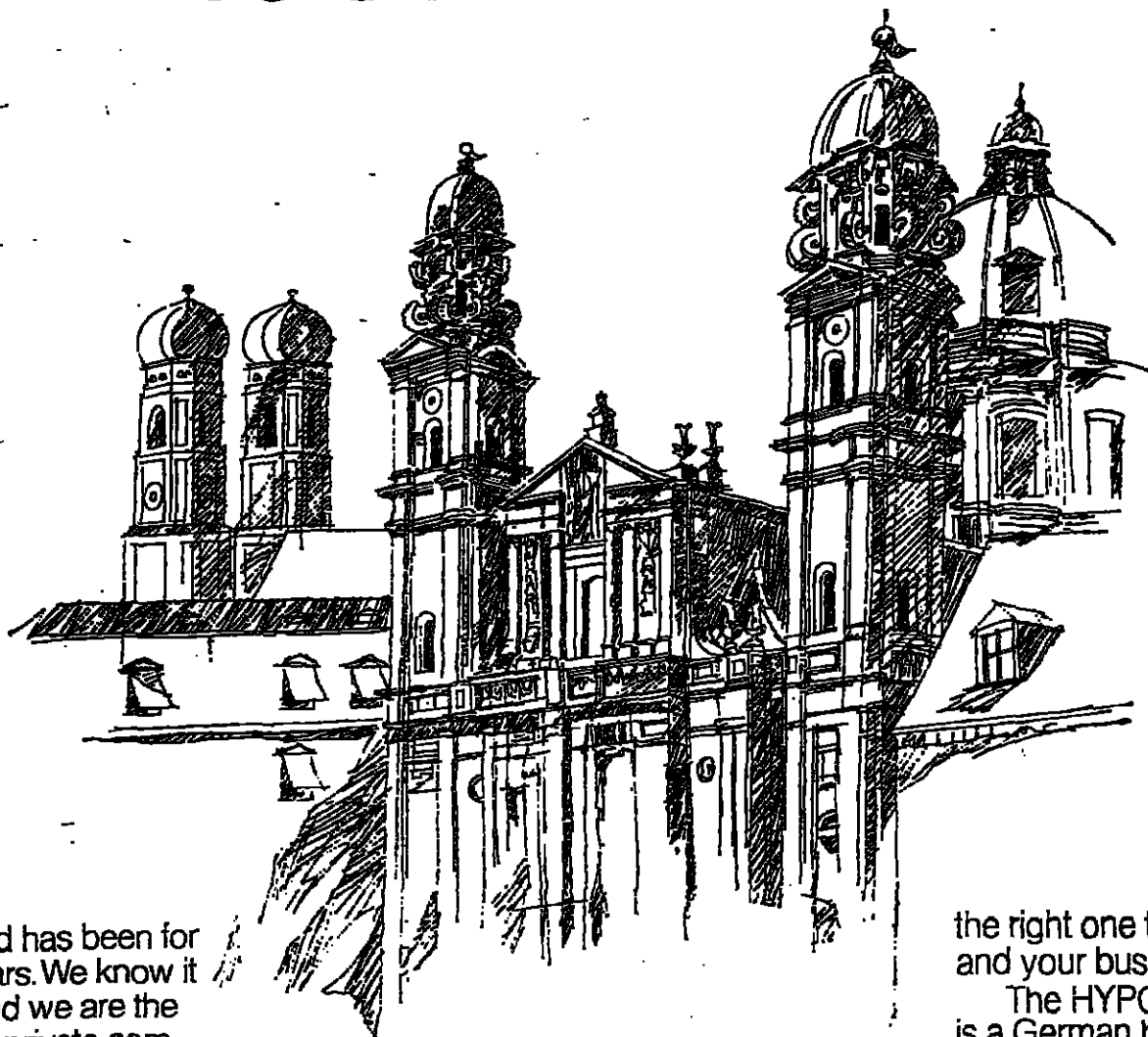
Württemberg, too, is proud of its wines, although they are little known outside the state. About 80 per cent of Baden wine is drunk locally, and only 7 per cent of the wines of Württemberg are sold outside the state. The grapes grown in Württemberg include the *Trollinger*, *Riesling*, the *Traminer* and the *Ruländer*, and there are wine growing areas around Heilbronn, Stuttgart, in the valley of the Neckar, Heuchelberg and Stromberg. The *Trollinger* is dark red, fruity and with a pleasant bouquet.

A tasting of the wines of Baden is often followed by a substantial meal, which inevitably includes the Swabians' greatest gift to the culinary art, *Spätzle*. This is Baden-Württemberg's answer to the potato. Unlike the potato, however, it is not produced by nature, but by the skill of the Swabian *Hausfrau*.

According to the *encyclopædia*, the word is a plural diminutive meaning "little sparrows". It is a farinaceous dish in the form of little, twisted strips. It is made of a dough, rolled flat, cut into strips and poached in boiling water. After it surfaces, it is put into a dish and then stirred with a little fat, preferably butter. It can be served with anything, but is particularly good with venison.

J.H.

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ever. I have my reservations about modern technology. These were confirmed when the working model carrier failed to work. I should prefer a sophisticated solution. I think that everyone in the West was made to ground and stand around for a few years, the belt reversed and mended.

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## A WELL-HANDLED AFFAIR

It has been good for American morale to win a victory again after the sad and messy setbacks of recent weeks. By recovering the Mayaguez and her crew with speed and determination the United States was able to demonstrate to herself and to others that she has not lost the will to fight or the ability to mount a quick and effective operation a long way from her shores. This needed to be demonstrated in order to establish both the general principle that the right of free passage for merchant ships must be upheld and the particular point that the United States is not to be trifled with in any part of the world merely because she is pulling out of Indo-China.

It is, of course, a melancholy reflection on the present state of American confidence that so much should have hung on the outcome of a relatively minor incident in which the greatest power in the world was pitted against a tiny, weak and disorganized opponent. Times were when the United States could have taken such a challenge in its stride and achieved the same result without treating it as a crisis of confidence. It is, however, better that a test of this sort should have come in a minor setting than in more inflammatory surroundings such as the Middle East or Berlin. It means that the next test is more likely

to be met with steady nerves and concentration on issues rather than political overtones. The incident has given President Ford his initiation in a minor form of crisis management. He seems to have managed well. He has shown that he can make decisions and take action. He will have strengthened his political position, particularly among conservative Republicans, who have not been happy with his presidency so far. He should also have improved his relations with Congress. He went to great pains to consult and inform it even though he had the necessary formal powers to act alone. But he will have to sustain this new image of decisiveness in other fields, especially the economy, if it is to last.

There were naturally people who, in the light of past experience, wondered whether the incident was being used by the Administration for some ulterior purpose, military or political. So far the credibility of the Administration seems unscathed, or even strengthened. This could be the most valuable outcome of the whole episode. Few things have damaged the conduct of American policy more than the diminishing ability of the White House over at least the past ten years to persuade Congress and the public that it is telling the truth in situations such as these.

A great deal therefore hangs on the outcome of the scrutiny which will now follow. The facts appear to be that an utterly innocent American merchant ship was seized at sea by a foreign navy. Perhaps the Mayaguez was within the territorial water claimed by the previous Cambodian government around the disputed island of Koh Tang. If so it may not have been strictly an act of piracy. But it was still illegal, since merchant ships have right of passage through territorial waters. If the Mayaguez was not so innocent after all there will be awkward questions to answer—the American press can be relied upon to ask them—but so far the evidence is against this.

Equally intriguing is what the Cambodians thought they were doing. If they thought at all. Perhaps somebody did some independent buccannery in order to prove his mettle. Perhaps someone was under the impression that Cambodia was at war with the United States. Perhaps it was some sort of deliberate test or provocation designed to discredit the United States or damage still further her relations with Thailand—an unfortunate side-effect which may in fact have been achieved. Whatever the explanation the reaction of the United States appears on present evidence to have been both right and effectively executed.

## Land Bill: role of local authorities

From Mr W. J. Leaper  
Sir, Sir Frederick Corfield, in his article published on May 13, builds his case against the Community Land Bill on the grounds that a betterment-levy, by that or any other name, has failed in the past and is certain to do so again. One must agree that there is justification for this view, but the strongest argument against the Bill is the proposal that each county authority should prepare a land acquisition and management scheme and that the county and district councils within the area should have power to acquire "development land" by bringing it into public ownership.

This is a disastrous proposal. Local authorities are ill-fitted for such a task. All over the country there is evidence that by their participation in, and encouragement of, grandiose schemes for building new towns, they have blighted other parts of towns. Farmer shopping areas are becoming streets of banks, building societies, betting offices, estate agencies, charity shops, etc. In other parts of towns, many shops are carrying signs of "For Sale" or "To Let".

Much of the dreariness of towns is caused by building expensive town centres, and causing large-scale depopulation. The same applies to housing. Houses seem to be "lost" as rapidly as new ones are built. For all this, the main responsibility is with the local authorities—which for this Bill means the local authorities—have increased the value of much property, they have, at the same time, depreciated the value of much other, and have created vast areas of bleakness and dreariness.

The argument against the Bill is that the local authorities have proved that they cannot either manage or develop property. Yours faithfully,  
W. J. LEAPER,  
15 Caister's Close,  
The Upper Drive,  
Hove, Sussex.  
May 14.

From Mr John Waite  
Sir, Much has been written in your columns concerning the Community Land Bill, and if it becomes law, local authorities will have a major part to play in its implementation.

If, wisely, an independent voice in the shape of Mr George Dobry, QC, was considered to be desirable to look into planning procedures, in the case of assembling land for development, could not the same steps have been taken to obtain a reasoned judgment from a disinterested party as to the practical effect of giving effect to the Bill?

I am afraid it is impossible to dismiss the thought that the Government dared not take the risk of doctrinaire socialism being shown to be completely irrelevant to a subject which, in one way or another, affects the whole of the population. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN WAITE,  
Chairman of Planning and Transportation Committee,  
Kent County Council,  
Members' Room,  
County Hall,  
Maidstone.  
May 13.

## Funds for the arts

From Mr G. R. Strauss, Labour MP for Vauxhall  
Sir, In his letter published on May 12 Sir Anthony Hornby took the Government to task for its private generosity for the arts "too much for granted". But in referring to the Minister's replies of April 16 and May 5, he omitted to mention the Minister's acknowledgment of private generosity which I quote to get the record straight:

"I am, however, happy to take this opportunity of expressing the Government's general appreciation of the essential role played in such acquisitions by contributions large and small from individuals and organizations."

It is traditional practice when a special purchase grant for a work of art is made to announce this to Parliament as a supplementary estimate will be required. Reference has not in such circumstances been made to accompanying private gifts as some donors publicly proclaimed. Moreover the negotiations are confidential between independent trustees and private persons.

However the Minister has told me that where both the donors and the trustees concerned desire publicity, the Government are acknowledging private contributions when special purchase grants are announced to Parliament. He is concerned that donors and potential donors should have preserved for them the freedom of deciding between renunciation and disclosure. Yours truly,  
G. R. STRAUSS,  
House of Commons.  
May 13.

## An artist's images

From Mr Allen Jones  
Sir, I am writing in reply to the criticism of my exhibition by Eric Rowen concerning the iconographic similarity of my paintings for the last few years. (April 23, Welsh edition.)

As a teacher of art, if not as an artist, he should know that it is for a painter to dwell on a particular image (sign) for extended periods of time, the "Constellation" series of paintings by Miro is a good example. Closer to home, British artists from Nicholson to Riley and from Spencer to Denny have repeated an image to the point of

patenting it. It is a popular, though erroneous idea that a new "subject" means a new picture, in terms of formal invention. I am yours faithfully,  
ALLEN JONES,  
16B Edith Grove, SW10.

## EEC referendum: concern in Europe

From Frau Lilo Milchsack  
Sir, It is of course for the British people to decide on June 5 whether or not to stay in the EEC. However your readers may be interested to know how Britain's many friends in the Federal Republic of Germany think and feel about this issue which is of great concern to us all.

As one who has been involved in the organization of the annual Anglo-German Königsgrün Conference, which have brought together for 25 years people from many walks of life in our two countries, I can testify that the German participants would view Britain's departure from the EEC with profound sorrow and regret. The development of the peaceful, prosperous, constructive and united Europe for which we are striving. In our troubled generation we see the EEC as the main vehicle for this European progress.

Yours faithfully,  
LILLO MILCHSACK,  
Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft e.V.,  
Duisburger Str. 11 a,  
D-4 Düsseldorf 31 (Wittlaer),  
West Germany.

From Mr Somerset de Chair  
Sir, As the referendum approaches, those of us who were violently opposed to entry in the first place have got to do some serious thinking on the very different subject of coming out.

As we pointed out, the Treaty of Rome was a binding commitment from which there was no escape. It was to be a Catholic marriage with a divorce. However, it appears that the European Community, rather than drag an unwilling partner around for life, is prepared to give us a dispensation for an annulment. One hopes that Sir Christopher Soames's views on trade with Europe are more soundly based than his views on divorce nowadays. If Europe still requires some intimate favours from us such as getting on the list for a new Rolls-Royce Camargue, or insuring with Lloyd's of London, or selling the art treasures of the Christies or Sotheby's there will no doubt approach us in the proper spirit.

So it appears that we can quit the Community if we so wish, not withdrawing the Treaty of Rome and without too much loss of face.

The issue of sovereignty has emerged as the dominant issue in the debate, and rightly so for not for the first time the British people are realizing in Britain that we are parting with control of our own affairs over a very wide field (listed with refreshing candour by Sir Michael Havers in your columns (Letters, May 12)). What is more, Parliament has not been able to find time for adequate scrutiny of any of this new legislation before it is too late to change it.

The Scots in particular are worried, because having just acquired the extraordinary honour of offshore oil, they are rightly concerned that the other members of the European Community, none of whom has any of it, will try to grab a share in the distribution. Scottish nationalism, which has been resting on its laurels since the oil from Whitehall, would certainly do a UDI and opt out of the EEC thereby breaking up the United Kingdom and reserving offshore Scottish oil for their own control.

Is this what English voters want? Because it is what is likely to happen.

Of course there has been a welter of statistics on both sides, but nobody has really successfully challenged Mr Peter Shore's figures. Firstly, that we have a trading deficit of £2,000m a year with the other members of the EEC. In contrast to the all the original optimistic forecasts of a great trading advantage in this field. Secondly, his calculation that within a few years Britain will be paying into the fund, while only receiving 15 per cent of the benefits.

I remember attending one of the first meetings of the European Movement at Gstaad in 1947, presided over by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and I was left with the

## Near the end of the line

From Mr T. W. Tallents  
Sir, Suddenly everything is black. The left are like a demolition squad feverishly at work on an earthquake. On the right fabled financiers are found to have their hands deep in their neighbourhoods' pockets. The law knows a trick or two when it comes to getting embarrassing prisoners out of its wig. Some of the flower of our youth are accused to refer to the police as pigs. The TUC is like a coachman with runaway horses using his energy to reassure the passengers. Parliament talks faster and faster.

But the lasting shame may prove to belong to the innocent, long-suffering centre, buffeted from either side. Unless it can summon the energy to tear down the rusty fences which divide it, it will certainly be impaled. The centre feels doomed to join the right or left in desperation. All that it has to do is join itself, and find its leader.

To do so will not ensure success for our country. But not to do so will guarantee failure. Yours faithfully,  
TIM TALLENTS,  
The Manor House,  
Bodley,  
Banbury, Oxfordshire.

From Mr Michael Ashenden  
Sir, You are constantly telling us that our country is incapable of facing its current problems and that our political system is about to break down. I believe you are mistaken and that you do a considerable public disservice by your gloomy prophecies. Such prophecies can be to some extent self-fulfilling. This country has frequently met and overcome problems of like

## A photographic museum

From Lord Kenyon  
Sir, The case of Julia Margaret Cameron's "Herschel" Album, now happily saved for the nation, has brought to a head the need for a national photographic museum, the idea of which has been raised a number of times since 1951, when the Victoria and Albert Museum exhibited Helmut Gornheim's *Masterpieces of Victorian Photography*.

It is the earnest hope of my trustees that the Government can now accept this idea in principle, and that, under the aegis of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, all those institutions concerned with the preservation, recording and display of photographic material, notably the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Photographic Society, but many others besides which have specialist interests in this field, should hold serious discussions which will lead to the preparation of a viable scheme capable of realization when finance permits.

Throughout the campaign for saving the "Herschel" Album, the National Portrait Gallery has stressed that my trustees would like the album to form a keystone in the holdings of a national photographic museum so instituted. I confirm that they are indeed committed to this course of action.

The strong support of the National Art-Collections Fund and the Pilgrim Trust, and the extraordinary generosity of so many firms and private individuals, all the more remarkable in these difficult times, have made it possible to acquire the album. Such resolute backing deserves nothing less than to be recognized as the most serious declaration of intent with regard to the proposed new museum. The moment has come for a dream to be turned into reality. Yours faithfully,  
KENYON,  
Chairman of Trustees, National Portrait Gallery,  
Gredington,  
Whitchurch, Shropshire.  
May 15.

## Nationalized industries

From the Chairman of British Railways Board

Sir, On Wednesday I made a speech, which was fairly widely reported, to the Parliamentary press gallery.

In the course of that speech I said of the financial problems of nationalized industries—"It is superficial nonsense for people who have never managed a business to seek to brush the problem away with snide references to inefficient management."

As this sentence was given considerable prominence in many newspapers, may I point out for the record that, in this context, I was thinking primarily of the press rather than parliament! Yours, etc.  
RICHARD MARSH,  
British Railways Board,  
222 Marylebone Road, NW1.  
May 15.

## Christmas postage

From Mr A. C. Tarbat  
Sir, I am taking an early opportunity of writing on a matter which must be giving many of us concern—the prospect of Christmas governed by the swingeing postal charges that we now have.

There must be many people, especially older folk, for whom Christmas is a very precious season of memory, an annual link with those we may not have seen for many years, but the thought of whom is still fragrant to us.

It is such "long-distance friends" rather than those close to us, who are likely to be the casualties of 1975. Many lifelines will, I fear, be broken . . . victims on the inexorable altar of inflation.

The problem arising from pruning Christmas cards is a two-way one. Besides the impact on one's own finances, it is also, if one decides to send a greeting, to put a sense of obligation on another? What a wonderful gesture it would be on the part of the Post Office if a concessionary rate for cards could be arranged for the month of December only! The Post Office is fond of using its imagination in commissioning gay Christmas stamps. Can it not extend its goodwill in a more practical way? Any closing of the post of senders could be avoided by insistence of the time-honoured method of "tucking in" the envelope.

Sincerely yours,  
ALAN C. TARBAT,  
St Andrew's Lodge,  
The Liberty,  
Wells,  
Somerset.

## The Coningsby Club

From Mr Michael Tugendhat  
Sir, I can happily tell Humphrey Berkeley that the conduct of the officers of the Coningsby Club is not entirely serious all the time. The publication of his article on Friday provided us with an excellent occasion to discuss whether he would be qualified for honorary membership of the club (under Rule 2) as a man whom the committee considers to have distinguished himself in the cause of the Conservative and Unionist Party or of the Club. He has undoubtedly distinguished himself in the cause of the club, because he gave us a generous quantity of port on his resignation. He certainly distinguished himself too by joining the Labour Party, and we were quite willing to accept that he did that in the course of the Conservative Party. The difficulty lies in the requirement that he declare his adherence to the principles laid down by the historic leaders of the party. Last Friday's article is a declaration of adherence to many such principles. Is it enough?  
Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL TUGENDHAT,  
Chairman,  
The Coningsby Club,  
20 Ashley Gardens, SW1.

## WHY DO THE BAATHISTS HATE ONE ANOTHER?

ice October 1973 it has no longer been fashionable in the Arab world to scoff at the notion of Arab unity. The Arabs demonstrated then that in a crisis they are capable of sinking their differences and making their combined strength felt throughout the world. In recent crises, however, contests of ideology and of interest between different Arab regimes still constantly rising to the face, and the necessary minimum of cooperation can only be maintained at the price of incessant air travel, often undertaken by heads of state in person, in which one conflict after another have been resolved that some only permits one or other of the protagonists to throw itself with greater energy into differences with dispute with a recent Arab neighbour.

The present moment in the Middle East is a good example of a lull, thanks principally to the statesmanlike wisdom of the Egyptian president. As he himself put it in his May Day speech: "The failure of Kissinger's plan. The entire world expected nothing from him. In the habit of becoming agitated, we should have started to vilify America and we should have closed the Canal, etc. But where would we get to? I do not know. Let us be careful and calm analysts. Let us think of one thing alone Egypt. Let us put Egypt first. President Sadat has seen, in our words, that Egypt's interest is to react to Dr Kissinger's

failure with empty threats, but rather to exploit the breach which he opened in the wall of Israeli-American solidarity and to seek an Arab consensus about the diplomatic steps to be taken next. From his point of view the disappointment in Sinai has at least the merit that it cleansed him of the suspicion that he was preparing to make a separate peace, and thus enabled him, with Saudi Arabian assistance, to regain the confidence of his Syrian colleague—and probably also of Mr Yasser Arafat, whose movement is now closely linked to the Syrian regime. Egypt's relations with King Hussein, whom Mr Sadat will be visiting today, have been good for several months now, so that there is an unusual degree of harmony between the four Arab parties who are in direct confrontation with Israel.

Elsewhere, however, the usual disharmony prevails. Morocco is accusing Algeria of seeking to set up a puppet state in the Spanish Sahara. Libya and Egypt have only just emerged from a particularly vicious exchange of insults and accusations. In the Arabian peninsula some longstanding border disputes have been settled, but the war continues in Dhofar between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (still supported by Libya though no longer by Iraq) and the British-occupied forces of Sultan Qabus, which are assisted by those of the Shah of Iran.

Most serious of all from President Sadat's point of view, and no doubt one of the main subjects of his discussions both yesterday in Baghdad and tomorrow in Damascus, is the alarmingly violent resurgence of the bitter feud between those two capitals. This is known also to have disappointed President Boumedienne of Algeria, who had hoped that by bringing about agreement between Iraq and Iran and thus enabling the Iraq Government to win its civil war against the Kurds he would also enable Iraq to devote its considerable forces—military, political and economic—to the struggle against Israel. Instead Iraq seems to have redoubled its efforts to overthrow the rival Baathist regime in Damascus, which has replied with a remarkably outspoken propaganda campaign of its own. The Baghdad Baathists clearly regard President Assad as public enemy number one, for they have mended their fences with more conservative Arab regimes and have even shown some signs of a friendlier attitude to the United States, while at least implicitly criticizing the Soviet Union. These developments in themselves would no doubt be welcome to President Sadat, but a new radical upheaval in Syria—a country which in the past four years has at last found much needed stability—is surely a far higher price than he would wish to pay.

## Box in Streatham

From Mr R. J. Leigh  
My first approach to *The Times*, say a letter, was to have been in the Newmarket protesters, last evening, whilst travelling from Westminster to Croydon, saw something that quite overpowered that event. I had reached the new widened atham Common part of the road, watching the traffic lights, when a beautiful fox running across the road with its supper, hanging from its mouth, I have lived in this area for 30 years and have never seen foxes so near London, therefore must be a rare sight. Yours faithfully,  
LEIGH,  
1300 Road, SE25.

## ademics' pay

From Professor D. V. Bugge  
If Mr Prentice persists in his contemptuous attitude to university staff, should respond collectively by

reducing their student intake next October to match the student to staff ratio to that of the polytechnics, or below. This is the stick with which the Government has been beating universities recently, and his bluff should be called. Universities could greatly ease the teaching burden on their staff by doing without the less able students, who are now producing, and the poly are welcome to them.

University teachers and industrial scientists are now widely among the poorest of Britain's workers. Basically this is because they have done their job too well, unlike civil servants, businessmen and economists. On appointment, at average age 27, the university teacher still earns less than the average manual worker, and has for 11 years foregone an income which, if invested at 7 per cent compound interest, would be bringing him in a comfortable £1,450 a year tax free; his calculation allows for student grants and tax. In the rest of his working life he never even remotely redresses the balance. The industrial scientist is similarly placed.

The consequences to the young teacher are visible: his wife working, no children till 30 or later, no house, no leisure to do what he is trained for, in summary no future in this country. The consequences to the country are equally clear: a drop of 5 per cent a year in schoolchildren electing for science and technology, a corresponding drop in quality, middle-class families hard pressed to afford their children a university education, and a rapidly growing emigration of trained professionals. Every one of the dozen academic staff leaving this college this year has gone to a university post abroad.

The remedy lies in the hands of the universities and the polytechnics: a smaller output of higher quality, and insistence on student grants comparable, after tax, to the pay of manual workers. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BUGGE,  
Queen Mary College,  
Mile End Road, E1.  
May 12.







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## Unexpected cut in Fed discount rate reverses higher interest trend

By Frank Vogel  
Washington, May 15

America's Federal Reserve Board today cut its discount rate to 6 per cent from 6.25 per cent.

The cut came as a complete surprise to bankers and clearly indicates the Fed's grave concern about the sluggishness of the economy, particularly as it is reflected in the Fed's own figures, which show that the country's industrial production fell for the seventh month.

The Fed last reduced its discount rate on March 6 and the move may well counter a swing in short-term interest rates which many bankers have been predicting in recent weeks. This move could also encourage central banks abroad to reduce their lending rates, which may have a weakening effect on the dollar.

Today's cut was a surprise because in recent speeches Arthur Burns, the Fed chairman, indicated that the Fed's content with present rate levels.

The real significance of Fed rate adjustments is in its psychological effect, which is likely to be a stimulus to speculation that the Fed has decided on a further easing of its relatively tight money policies.

## Recovery assurances by US and Germany

By Peter Norman  
Washington, May 15

The United States, Germany and Japan have reassured the Economic Cooperation Development (ECD) that their economies, which were in a state of recession, will turn upwards this year.

This was disclosed by Dr. Hans Emsinger, chairman of the ECD's working party, three months, at the end of a two-day meeting here.

The economic cycle in the three countries has bottomed out, he said. He was fairly confident that the second half of this year might see a significant rise in domestic demand and demand for imports, which in the latter case, a rise was not to be expected.

The working party three months today finalized its latest report on balance of payments trends this year. It concluded that the OECD area's combined account deficit of 60m to 70m (about 10m to 15,000m).

This is an improvement on an earlier forecast of a 27,500m deficit for 1975, but more cautious than internal OECD calculations of a 15,000m deficit, which were disclosed yesterday and formed one basis of the panel's discussions.

Dr. Emsinger said that nearly all countries were sharing in the balance of payments improvement.

Britain, although it is again likely to end the year with the largest of the current account deficits, is also participating in this improvement, he said. Although the United Kingdom was not yet out of the wood, Dr. Emsinger said it was his personal opinion that Britain was now less of a competitive risk to the rest of the world than it was 12 months ago.

He pointed out that the recent improvement in British trade figures reflected not just a decline in imports but also demonstrated that British exports had held their own on world markets.

He stressed there was no "crisis atmosphere" during the panel's discussion of British problems.

## Akroyd & Smithers seek market listing

By John Whitmore

Akroyd & Smithers, which yesterday reported more than doubled interim profits, is to become the second City stock-jobbing firm to obtain a stock market quotation. The firm plans to come to the market next month by way of an introduction.

Mr. David LeRoy-Lewis, who is to succeed Mr. Hugh Merriam as Akroyd chairman next January, said last night that he felt the time was right for the company to seek a stock market listing, particularly as it now had a broad spread of shareholders.

Directors and employees of Akroyd hold about 50 per cent of the firm's capital, while other major shareholders, with 10 per cent each, are the Crossfords and Cable Investment Trusts.

The remaining 30 per cent or so of the capital is mainly held by a variety of investment trusts and other institutions.

Akroyd, which is probably the second largest jobbing firm after Wedd, Duracher, Morand, deals in gilts, some 3,000 prior charge industrial and commercial securities and 2,100 equities.

It is also one of several firms which makes a book in the shares of Smith Bros, the only other quoted jobbing firm. Smith came to the market by way of an offer for sale in June 1973, and its share yield just over 12 per cent at last night's price of 43p.

In the year to last September Akroyd made pre-tax profits of £3.55m on turnover of £8.72m. But the sharp upturn in stock market prices and stock market business over the last couple of months have meant that in the 25 weeks to March 20 Akroyd has made a pre-tax profit of £5.66m on turnover of £6.84m.

The latest half-yearly profits are, moreover, struck after charging an exceptional pension fund contribution of £752,000, most of which relates to improvements in benefits.

First dealings in the shares are planned to take place on June 17. Brokers to the introduction are Hoare & Co. Govett.

## Quarterly loss of £2m for Volvo

By Anthony Rowley

Royal Dutch/Shell group, which made a loss of 18m kronor (£2m) in its car division in the opening quarter, is facing a situation of overcapacity in tankers, refining and marketing, Sir Frank Macfarlane, the Shell chairman, said yesterday.

Sir Frank, who disclosed that many of the Anglo-Dutch oil group's refineries were operating at only 65 per cent of capacity on distillation, also said that between 10 and 15 per cent of the group's tanker tonnage is laid up.

Speaking after the annual meeting of Shell yesterday,

## Minister plans profit control changes

By Hugh Clayton

Profit controls will be made more diverse and flexible next year, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday. Manufacturers and distributors will face different sets of rules and the entire apparatus will be simplified.

She said at the annual conference of the National Federation of Wholesale Grocers that talks about the law which would replace the present Consumer Inflation Act next year would probably start in October.

Pressed for more detail by Mr. Ronald Edmond, president of

the Food Manufacturers' Federation, she said: "I must be a bit like a moment because I might mislead you if I give you my early thoughts."

The Government's approach would depend on economic changes in the rest of the year. "I think we should have a clearer idea by the summer of the likely movement of the economies of the western world."

But she had already decided to work towards "something more sectorally inclined". She believed that claims under present rules for investment relief had come mainly from large companies and appealed to

enterprises in Categories Two and Three to use their rights. "I do not want firms, for reasons of size or because they do not employ accountants with the right judicial knowledge of the Price Code, not to have the relief they are entitled to."

Mrs Williams expected market constraints rather than the code to squeeze industry most this year. "If we could get a slowdown in the level of wage settlements then we could recover from the present level of inflation."

Meanwhile, the widely-held belief that profits had risen in recent months and that union

leaders were eager to break the social contract were mistaken. "With very few exceptions they have tried very hard to make the social contract work."

Mr. Halstead said before she arrived that price controls had led to a serious cash flow crisis in the food processing industry combined with closures and cuts in product ranges.

The industry's most recent survey had shown that profit margins had fallen to little more than 2.5 per cent last year. It would be necessary only to add 0.5 per cent to the retail price index for a year to bring the industry back to its reference levels.

Unsecured creditors of the four collapsed Lyon property and building companies, which are now in the hands of liquidators, will get only a fraction of their money back when the companies' affairs are fully wound up.

Total assets of the four companies—Ronald Lyon Holdings, the Lyon Group, Lyon Homes and Ronald Lyon Construction—are estimated to realise about £72m, with total liabilities considerably higher.

Unsecured creditors, however, had claims totalling some £30m, while the value of assets for unsecured creditors was estimated at just £2.5m, leaving a deficit of £27.5m, a spokesman for the joint liquidators, Mr. Kenneth Cork and Mr. M. A. Jordan, said yesterday.

By far the greater part of the assets is charged to mortgages.

Disposal of the assets is now in many cases in the hands of the liquidators, although receivers have been appointed by the mortgagees in some instances.

The problems at the Lyon companies emerged a year ago when Lyon, which was 90 per cent owned by its chairman, Mr. Ronald Lyon, admitted that it was technically in default of a £13.75m loan from a consortium of banks.

Financial Editor, page 21

## Pound has best day for a month

By Melvyn Westlake

Sterling yesterday enjoyed its best day on the international money market for about a month. Together with the dollar, sterling strengthened on many of the chief European financial centres.

The "floating devaluation" rate of the pound against 10 other key currencies, compared with 1974, was improved by 0.3 per cent point, to 2.8 per cent—its strongest level since last Friday.

This week's relatively cheerful British trade figures helped the pound.

At the same time the latest United States balance of payments figures and an end to the Cambodian seizure of the Mayaguez merchant ship also helped the dollar to recover.

The pound itself fell 100 points, or 1 cent, against the American currency, to close at \$2.3015.

The markets, however, remain nervous about sterling, and are anxiously awaiting today's publication of the latest retail price index movement.

There is a feeling that this month's fall in the pound from a floating devaluation rate of about 2.1 per cent has now carried the necessary adjustment as far as required for the time being and has fully compensated for the divergent rates of inflation between Britain and its main trading partners.

## Steel output down as imports reach record

By Peter Hill

Output of the British steel industry fell further last month while imports and stocks rose to record levels in the first quarter.

Government figures published last night show that in the first three months of this year deliveries from the British Steel Corporation and the private sector producers were the lowest since 1971, totalling 3.4 million tonnes.

Imports continued to pour in. They amounted to 850,000 tonnes, their highest level apart from the first three months of last year.

With the industry in severe recession and the British Steel Corporation locked in bitter conflict with the Government over plans to displace up to 22,000 workers in the next few months, average weekly production in the United Kingdom in April was 13.2 per cent below March levels at 429,500 tonnes and 6.6 per cent less than in April last year.

The latest production figures appear to show that the steel industry is in a state of crisis. The crucial meeting on Monday between the BSC and the TUC Steel Industry Committee over the redundancy plans.

Yesterday Mr. Robert Carr, Labour MP for Smoke-on-Trent, Central, gave a warning in the

House of Commons that United Kingdom steel production could be halted next Tuesday if the joint management-union meeting failed to achieve a favourable result.

The unions are opposed not only to the BSC's plan to make cutbacks in its labour force to contain costs but are also against the suspension of the guaranteed work.

At the meeting the TUC committee is scheduled to submit other proposals which are expected to include demands for the sharing of orders between works and early voluntary retirement with full pension rights.

Commenting on the latest production figures, the state steel underwriting and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association said that the fall in demand which had initially hit flat steel products was extending into heavy steels and sections of the special steels and tubular markets.

The private sector, which employs about 70,000 workers, is working at between 80 and 85 per cent of capacity, according to BISPA, and the number of plants operating on a reduced scale is increasing.

Referring to the stock build-up by consumers and merchants, the joint BSC/BISPA statement stated that there was evidence that destocking was taking place across the whole of the steel products range.

With the stock appreciation

## £27m deficit for Lyon companies

By Desmond Quigley

Unsecured creditors of the four collapsed Lyon property and building companies, which are now in the hands of liquidators, will get only a fraction of their money back when the companies' affairs are fully wound up.

Total assets of the four companies—Ronald Lyon Holdings, the Lyon Group, Lyon Homes and Ronald Lyon Construction—are estimated to realise about £72m, with total liabilities considerably higher.

Unsecured creditors, however, had claims totalling some £30m, while the value of assets for unsecured creditors was estimated at just £2.5m, leaving a deficit of £27.5m, a spokesman for the joint liquidators, Mr. Kenneth Cork and Mr. M. A. Jordan, said yesterday.

By far the greater part of the assets is charged to mortgages.

Disposal of the assets is now in many cases in the hands of the liquidators, although receivers have been appointed by the mortgagees in some instances.

The problems at the Lyon companies emerged a year ago when Lyon, which was 90 per cent owned by its chairman, Mr. Ronald Lyon, admitted that it was technically in default of a £13.75m loan from a consortium of banks.

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## Insurance chiefs clash on protection proposals

By Margaret Stone

A row is looming between the Corporation of Insurance Brokers and the British Insurance Association over a statement made yesterday by Mr. Francis Perkins, president of the CIB.

Mr. Perkins passionately believes that the Policyholders Protection Bill, currently before Parliament, should be widened to include all classes of overseas business placed in London, on the grounds that the exclusion of such policyholders was a substantial threat to international brokers.

"The companies appreciate this argument," he said, "and talks are due to take place by us with some of the companies to examine the possibility of such further protection outside the scope of the proposed Bill."

"Absolute rubbish," Mr. Roger Bardell, the secretary of the British Insurance Association, said last night. The BIA, not to mention some insurance brokers, is not in sympathy with Mr. Perkins's views, which it has not encouraged.

In addition, it is dismayed at being brought into a public conflict with the CIB at a time when the Policyholders Protection Bill is approaching a critical stage in Parliament.

After a meeting in April, when the subject was mooted, the BIA did, in an apparently non-committal manner, express itself willing to listen to any views Mr. Perkins cared to make.

The insurance industry's view is that protection for consumers as detailed in the Bill is a very different matter from arranging safeguards for commercial policyholders who have taken professional advice in determining where to place their business.

## Dunlop boosts profits to £44m on similar sales

Although there was next to no increase in Dunlop's volume sales in 1974, pre-tax profits improved from £35.7m to £44m, principally in consequence of a better performance by the group's own companies in the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Pirelli companies did less well, with the German subsidiary running into a loss because of very poor trading conditions. But despite the increase in minorities from £6.31m to £9.51m attributable profits work out ahead at £10.1m as against £9.85m. The dividend has been held, in order to conserve resources.

Last year internal cash flow outstripped capital spending of £29.6m, and went some way towards satisfying an increased working capital requirement: and borrowings rose by only £18m.

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## Two more Leyland resignations

By Clifford Webb

Two more British Leyland executives have resigned, after today's announcement of the management team for the new car company proposed by the Ryder report. More names are expected.

The latest departures are Mr. Carpenter, aged 49, who was marketing director of Triumph and Mr. Berting, 58, BL director of corporate purchasing. Mr. Carpenter, managing director of Jaguar resigned a day ago.

Carpenter's resignation is evidence of the resentment felt within the specialist companies because the top jobs have all gone to a middle man despite the fact that the specialist sales have a much more special record.

In a formal statement from British Leyland yesterday, Mr. Carpenter said: "I do not want to say anything which will make the task of the new team more difficult than it is."

"There were only a certain number of jobs to fill and the specialist cars do not seem to have come off very well in the event. I believe that Rover Triumph had a contribution to make to the new set-up as our record shows."

But the decision has been made otherwise and we must now hope that it works for the taxpayer's sake. It is essential that management morale is restored and leadership given as soon as possible."

Mr. Webb's resignation, however, does not seem to be one of the most experienced purchasing men in the motor industry but it does not come as a surprise. The Ryder

report specifically omitted details of BL's procurement arrangements for reasons of commercial security.

However, within hours of the report being published component suppliers suggested that the four companies set-up left no room for a corporate purchasing organisation of the type built up and run by Mr. Walling.

Last night component sources said they would be surprised if the present corporate purchasing set-up was entirely disbanded.

Community car debate: Signor Tizio Spinel, the EEC Commissioner responsible for industrial policy, said during a debate on the car industry at the European Parliament here yesterday that nationalisation plans of Community members were "exclusively the purview of the national states".

## British Defence Ministry in Iran ordnance deal

By Ronald Kershaw

Iran has placed a contract with the Ministry of Defence said to be worth several million pounds to equip an ordnance factory. It is understood that ministry ordnance engineers from the north of England are arranging the purchase and manufacture of plant for the factory, and will supervise its installation.

Explosives experts from the Midlands are said to be in Iran overseeing the siting of buildings in which explosives will be handled. The factory is being constructed by a consortium of companies. They are understood to include George Wimpey & Co. A company spokesman said last night that he was unable to give details of Wimpey's activity in Iran because, he said, the company's client had not seen fit to release any information.

The Ministry of Defence last night was also unable to comment on the contract, it is understood, that British ordnance engineers will supervise the running of the plant until they are satisfied it is operating properly.



## Coal Board aiming at annual productivity improvements of 4-5pc

By Peter Hill

The National Coal Board is aiming to achieve productivity improvements of between 4 and 5 per cent annually in order to contain costs, and hold prices.

Sir Derek Ezra, the NCB chairman, told the annual conference of the north-west area of the National Union of Mine-workers in Blackpool that price increases since March last year had severely eroded coal's price advantage over oil and the productivity improvements would be given absolute priority.

He said the NCB had announced that the European Communities Commission is to make a £25m loan available to the NCB to support a £50m development project scheduled to be completed in the next three years at 10 British pits.

These developments will increase the amount of coal available for electricity generation by 1.2 million tonnes and coal gas supplies by 250,000 tonnes.

Sir Derek forecast that the present recession would end next year and the board, instead

of cutting back production, intended to forge ahead and have supplies ready for when they were needed.

He referred to the recent agreement with the British Steel Corporation, which is to take additional supplies of coking coal but will not pay for those supplies until they were used, and he hoped a similar agreement would be reached with the electricity industry shortly.

Referring to the difference between the price of oil produced in the Middle East, which provides the producers with great price flexibility, and that of United Kingdom produced coal, Sir Derek said that in the case of coal, the price could not be cut below the costs of production in view of the Government's commitment to ensuring that nationalized industries operated without subsidies.

"Furthermore, we are unable again to put up coal prices significantly without breaking through the price barrier set by the delivered price of imported oil at power stations," he said.

## Extension for sugar agreement

Because producers and importers are still some way apart on establishing an international sugar agreement, the council of the International Sugar Organization has decided in principle to extend for one year the present framework international agreement which expires at the end of December.

The council said in London yesterday that the executive committee had been given the responsibility of working out how to implement the decision.

Since May 6 two working groups of the organization have been examining ideas for an international agreement which would set minimum prices protected by intervention buying.

The groups' reports on progress were assessed yesterday by the council's consultative committee, which then reported to the council.

A leading broker said last night that at the present time it was unlikely the atmosphere between producers and importers of sugar would lead to an agreement. Buyers were happy because the market was dropping and therefore felt that there was no urgency.

The London daily price of sugar has dropped from a high of £470 a long ton to £410, and is now £410, where it has stood since Monday.

## Plea for incentives in industry

By Richard Allen

Individuals at all levels of British industry are not properly motivated or rewarded, McKinsey & Co, Inc, the management consultancy, says. Lack of incentives is having devastating effects on the economy.

Putting the case for "worthy" while after-tax differentials for managers in evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, the group claims that the situation will get worse unless policies are restructured to ensure maximum motivation for achievement.

The group points out that since the Second World War, the remuneration of Britain's industrial managers has lagged behind that of their counterparts in the City, and of industrial management in other countries.

Inevitably, industry has been unable to attract and keep good managers in the numbers needed.

The group suggests that remuneration should reflect the market rate on a free bargaining basis, that differentials between positions should be more worthwhile after tax and that managers should be able to accumulate reasonable savings so that job mobility becomes a more practical possibility.

## Curb textile imports call as jobless total rises

By Our Industrial Correspondent

There were 760 jobs lost in Britain's cotton and allied textile industry in March, bringing the total since August to 7,100. Disillusion is spreading in the textile industry over the Government's handling of its pressure for import controls to alleviate further mill closures and redundancies.

The latest production figures from the Textile Statistics Bureau and from the British Man-Made Fibres Federation provide little ground for optimism for the short term.

Output of man-made fibres in March remained at the low levels which have prevailed since November of last year, with staple fibre production being hardest hit by the fall-off in demand and widespread pessimism over short-term economic prospects.

The federation said that during the first three months of this year, production was at much the same depressed levels as in the final quarter of 1974.

March was the fifth consecutive month of output at a much reduced rate, with total output for the first quarter down by nearly 26 per cent on the corresponding period of 1974.

In the cotton and allied textile industry, the daily rate of single yarn production in March was 8 per cent less than in February and about 23 per cent lower than in March last year.

Yesterday Mr Jim Browning, general secretary of the United Textile and Allied Workers' Union, attacked the Government's failure to respond to the industry's call for a 20 per cent cutback in imports of all types of textiles and clothing.

"We are getting exasperated with the Cabinet," he said.

## More expected to holiday abroad this year

Despite currency problems, the annual survey by the English Tourist Board of holiday plans shows that the number of people who will holiday abroad is likely to increase slightly this year.

The survey shows that 60 per cent of British adults intend to have a holiday of more than four nights away from home compared with 59 per cent in 1974. The proportion intending to go abroad is expected to rise from 14 per cent last year to 16 per cent this year.

England remains the most popular holiday choice catering for 27 per cent of intended holiday.

Mr Ernest Leslie, the union chief who represented Ferranti's 5,500 Scottish workers in rescue talks with the Government and management, yesterday defended Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

He said Mr Benn had been projected as an agreeable negotiator only with maintaining jobs irrespective of cost, whereas really he had been determined that both unions and management gave full cooperation.

There had been agreement that there could be some re-arranging in management to make the company viable.

## Homes chief attacks emphasis on building more council houses

By Margaret Stone

Housing policy in this country came under fierce attack yesterday from Mr Andrew Tait, director-general of the National House-Building Council, who was speaking at the Building Societies Association's annual meeting in Torquay.

Mr Tait's view was that a programme aimed at 50-50 split between houses to buy and houses to rent contained two big mistakes. First, most would prefer to own rather than to rent; and secondly, there was a fallacious belief that it was cheaper for lower income families to rent than buy.

He went on to say: "It is cheaper for individuals only because we provide an initial annual subsidy for each new council house, which is currently about £1,000. If we gave them even 60 per cent as much they could afford to buy."

Making good the present private sector shortfall by building more council houses was also criticized by Mr Tait, who said that in addition to the £1,000 subsidy there was also a public sector borrowing requirement which must be about £7,000 a house, or over £1,000,000 if 150,000 council houses were built this year, a loss to the housing revenue account of about £150m.

These huge sums may be recovered in later years, Mr Tait said, if rents are raised sufficiently. He added that this would obviously be politically difficult. "Consequently, one can justify this programme only if it is the best and only way of housing people with modest and lower incomes."

## Sir Don Ryder says British inflation is 'home grown'

By Our Industrial Editor

A strongly worded statement that much of Britain's inflation is now "home grown" and people still do not understand the dangers came yesterday from Sir Don Ryder, the Cabinet's industrial adviser.

Sir Don, who is also chairman of the National Enterprise Board organizing committee, said: "We have had many grave warnings in recent weeks from ministers about the dangers of our continuing high rate of inflation."

"But the grim truth is still, I fear, not recognized—and certainly the dire consequences of what will happen to all of us if this scourge is not tackled and conquered are not understood."

Until recently, people could comfort themselves with thoughts that it was largely a matter of world prices and that other countries were suffering as badly as we were.

But the situation has been changed. Inflation is now home-grown. In Britain, wages have risen faster than prices. A good deal of our inflation is now home-grown. Inflation is worse here than in other major industrial countries.

Addressing the Building Societies Association conference in Torquay, Sir Don said the essential facts had to be got across in the boardroom, on the shop floor and to every person in the country.

He attacked grossly inadequate investment in industry, citing international comparisons. Time should not be wasted arguing about who was to blame. That was irrelevant and the backlog of the last years had to be caught up.

## Record £6,535m exports insured

Exports insured by the Export Credit Guarantee Department rose by 36 per cent to reach a record £6,535m during the year to the end of March, Mr Eric Deakin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, revealed yesterday.

The increase in the ECGD's short term business on credit of up to six months saw an increase of 25 per cent from £3,774m to £5,262m.

Addressing the ECGD's comprehensive guarantee division, Mr Deakin said that the division was giving nearly 1,000 decisions a day affecting export contracts, a rise of 25 per cent on the figures a year previously.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Difference between valuers and professional surveyors

From Mr R. G. Pickett

Sir, May I, as a professionally qualified building surveyor, come to the support of Mr Townley (April 18) and draw the attention of Mr Townsend-Green to a number of matters which he appears to have failed to appreciate, despite his no doubt valid analysis of the basic difference between a valuation and a structural report which, in the case mentioned, appears to have been thoroughly done.

A very deep technical knowledge is obviously required in order to inspect a property thoroughly for what might be any number of defects. No amount of experience and keen observation can reduce the time taken to inspect the inside and outside of a property from roof to ground level including, incidentally, below ground drainage installations and the like. A thorough grounding in all aspects of building construction and maintenance, together with experience is needed as a basis for professional judgement.

Valuations of the houses in question are more often than not prepared on a comparative basis, i.e. accommodation, appearance, siting, size of plot, etc. are taken into account, and a value arrived at by making and adjusting the price at which similar properties in the area recently changed hands. A familiarity with current selling values together with profes-

sional interpretative judgement, is required.

The risk analysed by Mr Townsend-Green is very superficial. In most cases of valuation, the resultant value is a matter of opinion, albeit based on professional judgement. In all structural surveys the report must be basically factual, although in some aspects, opinions are given, again based on professional judgement.

Surely, no layman needs to be told where the greater risk lies against actions for negligence when one case deals basically with opinions and the other with categorical interpretation of evidence.

It is not my intention to underestimate the expertise of the professional valuer, but I feel that the layman should be aware of the different work undertaken by valuers and building surveyors.

For the benefit of those negotiating house purchases, I would add that building society valuations are undertaken solely for the purpose of ensuring the security of any loan advanced, offer no protection to a purchaser, and are no substitute for a proper structural report carried out by a suitably qualified Chartered Surveyor.

Yours faithfully,  
R. G. PICKETT  
Chartered Surveyor  
9 Pooton Road,  
Everton,  
Bedfordshire.

### State's worrying use of legal steamroller processes

From Mr John Macdonald

Sir, A disquieting trend in recent legislation is the growing use of devices preventing persons aggrieved by Government or nationalized industries from obtaining legal redress.

It is therefore disturbing to find in the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill a number of such illiberal devices. In particular, Part III of the Bill, which is concerned with the construction and use of submarine pipelines, and which enables the Secretary of State to make regulations for the proper construction and safety, provides that no civil action may lie for breach of those regulations except where the breach causes personal injury.

This alarmingly illiberal proposal is without prejudice to any other action available to

an aggrieved person, and therefore leaves open to him his common law remedies in trespass, nuisance, or negligence.

Suppose, however, a breach of the regulations resulting in the discharge of oil (perhaps in huge quantities) into the sea, and consequent damage to the foreshore. In such a case a local authority or foreshore owner might as a result of the above provision have no action at all against the offending party unless actual negligence could be shown: see *Esso Petroleum 1965 A.C. 218*.

This is but one example of the possible legal redress from which the Bill seeks to deprive the public. It is difficult to see how this can be justified.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MACDONALD  
Chairman,  
Association of Liberal Lawyers.

### An answer to pension problem of self-employed

From Mr E. L. Giuseppe

Sir, My attention has only been drawn to the article "Grouse" (May 3).

There is one very simple solution which would help self-employed (whether professionals or not) to provide for themselves and their families as able to those of employees.

This would be to allow self-employed person in year to make, on a taxable basis, such a contribution as he was able to afford to a very high proportion of self-employed earnings in year (perhaps one-half) to provide that, when he dies, the resultant pension, any pension currently payable to the revenue for example (now two-thirds of final salary after 10 years service) on account for tax purposes as vestment income and be subject to the investment in such a pension scheme.

On this basis a self-employed person would in a great year, be able to afford a premium but if, over his life, his earnings were low, he would not be bound unfairly in comparison to others.

In putting this simple forward for consideration, I have no personal axe to grind and I am too near retirement to obtain any benefit even were adopted.

Yours faithfully,  
E. L. GIUSEPPE  
Richards, Butler and Co.  
128-140 Bishopsgate,  
London, EC2.

### C'est si bon!

From Mr Raymond Skinner

Sir, The men of Brussels human and approachable February you printed a mention on the balance of means deficit with other countries.

As the figures were of more than one interpretation a fifth form economics decided that further information was needed. Accord Roderick Ash wrote Dr. D. C. Skinner at the mission of the European Communities, and received a giving further figures on source.

If a Commission member write to clarify an economic point, I would be a fifth form economics. RAYMOND SKINNER, President, Crediton Charni Commerce, Queen Elizabeth's School, Community College, Western Road, Crediton, Devon.



# The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited



## The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held yesterday in London. Sir Frank McFadzean, the Chairman, in his speech said:

The date of the Annual General Meeting this year is later than normal because of the time taken to compile the supplementary statements in the Annual Report showing certain adjustments required to meet some, at least, of the problems posed by inflation.

The effect of inflation on business is many-sided: the oil industry in particular has had to deal with additional cost increases imposed by the governments of oil-exporting countries. In the case of stocks, the traditional First-in, First-out, or FIFO, basis of accounting can show profits which are substantial but of a fictional nature in the sense that they can only be realized if the business is liquidated in whole or in part. It is still inadequately understood that in times of high inflation, when the replacement cost of stocks exceeds not only the historic cost but also current market prices, it is possible for companies to show very high profits while the underlying reality is that they are being squeezed out of business.

As regards Group performance in 1974, abnormal stock appreciation was a major contributor to the profit earned on the international oil business outside North America.

Apart from the stock problem, the maintenance of accounts on a historical cost basis during inflationary periods can produce two other distortions. Profits are overstated as a result of depreciation provisions that are not sufficient to replace the assets involved; and the return on capital tends to be overstated due to historical costs being substantially lower than current value. You will have noted from the supplementary Group financial statements in the Annual Report that, on the basis of the current purchasing power of sterling, the provisions for depreciation, depletion and amortization increased from £436 million to £839 million in 1974 while income as a percentage of average net assets was reduced from 23.7% to 11.7%. The proportion of Group net income paid out for 1974 as dividends to the Parent Companies increased from 25% on the conventional basis to 33% on the current purchasing power basis.

It is essential that this considerable impact of inflation on business activity should be made clear and it is encouraging to see that a number of other large companies in Europe and the United States have carried out similar exercises.

The time allowed for this new procedure brought us very close to the date when we announce the first quarter Group results. We therefore decided to combine this with the Annual General Meeting and the quarterly announcement was made a few minutes ago when this meeting began. The figures show a continuation of the downward trend that began in the fourth quarter of last year with net income, at £220 million, 31% lower than the £319 million earned in the first quarter of 1974, but this included an estimated £125 million of abnormal stock profits.

In oil trading outside North America falling demand affected prices throughout the quarter. The continued decline in sales volumes increased unit costs, with stock appreciation now much less prominent, margins were down. Income from Shell Oil Company in the United States was lower, as a result of the recent changes in United States tax legislation.

The chemicals business outside North America was also seriously affected by lower sales volumes and its contribution to earnings was markedly reduced. On the other hand, natural gas sales volumes and earnings continued to rise. That then is the broad picture for the quarter, not out of line with the industry as a whole.

When we met last year reference was made to the radical changes taking place in the oil business as a result of the decision by members of OPEC. In October 1973, that in future they alone would determine the price of crude oil. Now the results for 1974 and the first quarter of 1975 show how profound the transformation has been.

Firstly, the huge price increases imposed by the oil-exporting countries obliged the oil companies to operate on a greatly enlarged financial scale. For example, although volumes were down there was an 85% increase in Group revenues in 1974 compared with 1973, an 88% increase in costs and a 116% increase in the funds required to finance stocks of oil. In these

circumstances, the careful husbanding of Group financial resources became, more than ever, a matter of overriding importance. During 1974 the Group long-term debt increased only marginally and, as a proportion of total capital employed, it fell from 21% to 19%. Holdings of cash and securities at year end were £1,662 million or 58% higher than at the end of 1973, but represented about 10% of gross proceeds as they did the previous year. In all, therefore, the Group financial position at the end of this turbulent year kept pace with the changed financial scale of the business.

Secondly, there was the unprecedented fall in demand which has continued into the first quarter of 1975. Several factors have operated to cause this reduction — the world-wide economic downturn, another unusually mild winter and various conservation measures; but there has also been considerable consumer reaction to the sharp price increases. It is difficult to see any dramatic turnaround in the short run. As a consequence Shell companies, in common with others, have substantial spare capacity in tankers, refining and marketing facilities and this is having its effect on profitability.

There is another aspect of change within the oil industry which may turn out to be the most significant. Although no final pattern has yet emerged, companies are being faced with the loss of ownership of crude oil production in several of the exporting countries as government participation in concessions moves towards 100% from the 60% generally established in January 1974.

This does not mean that Shell companies are being forced out of the oil business, or that the customers will go short. Nor does it necessarily mean that 100% will become universal. There are producing countries for whom a continuing company equity stake may be attractive; and there are consuming countries, anxious for their own production, where the full contribution of the companies is welcome. What the loss of equity in the main exporting countries does mean is that Shell companies are increasingly becoming buyers of most of the crude oil needed to supply their trading systems. Their expertise and other resources, however, are still in demand. In many producing countries they are continuing to work concessions under new arrangements, and their capacity for moving, refining and selling oil world-wide remains as important as ever to governments everywhere. Moreover, if the type of crude oil purchase recently concluded with Kuwait can be negotiated with other producing countries, it should be possible to restore, at least in part, the Group supply flexibility, which has traditionally yielded important economies to both producers and consumers.

The one unchanging fact in a swiftly changing situation is that the oil — whoever owns it, whatever its price and wherever it comes from — has to keep flowing. We are fortunate that Shell companies are particularly strong in the downstream side of the business: that is, in the complex operations of oil transportation and supply, in manufacturing and in marketing. The markets lost by recent nationalizations and disposals represent only a small percentage of total volume.

The logistical skills of Shell companies, some of which you have seen illustrated in the Annual Report, and the widespread physical assets built up over a long period of time, are now providing additional opportunities. For example, a new Group trading unit has been set up primarily to handle the international procurement and programming of oil supplies for Shell operating companies. Meanwhile, Shell expertise in drilling, manufacturing, shipping and product distribution is available — or will soon be made available — to third parties where it is commercially attractive. The profit generated by these ventures may not be large in Group terms, but in this way we believe the best possible use can be made of people and assets.

Let us now look at the sizeable proportion of Group interests in North America and in non-oil activities. Shell Oil Company in the United States and Shell Canada recorded strong earnings performances in 1974 from oil, gas and chemicals sales. They too have their difficulties; for example, the decision of the United States Congress to end the percentage depletion allowance on oil and some in production is expected to add over \$100 million to Shell Oil Company's 1975 tax bill. However, Shell Oil continues its efforts to secure further sources of crude oil — in the Gulf of Mexico, for instance, and in various ventures outside the United States.

The gas business outside North America is also performing well. We are now seeing the successful result of very heavy

investment over the years in the Netherlands and North Sea, gasfields and in the development of international trade in liquefied natural gas. The Brunei-Japan LNG project is building up on schedule. Meanwhile, a scheme proposed jointly by Shell International Gas and BP for the export of liquefied natural gas from Nigeria is now under discussion with the Nigerian Government.

Heavy investment in recent years has also been an important factor in the improvement in chemicals profitability. Chemicals made a substantial contribution to Group earnings in 1974, at last reaching the profit levels required to finance the expansion necessary. The heavy organic chemicals sector of the industry, in which Shell companies are particularly strong, is however very sensitive to economic change and by the end of the year the build-up of the recession had reduced demand and was beginning to affect prices.

On a much more modest scale the Bilton companies' metals interests are also contributing to Group earnings. For the longer term there are promising prospects in the international coal business, and there is a continuing Group interest in nuclear energy, mainly in the development by General Atomic Company of the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor. Nuclear energy will have to supply an increasing share of the world's future energy demand and it is felt that this reactor could have an important role to play. However, serious difficulties in the electric utilities industry in the United States are affecting the biggest market for nuclear reactors and at this juncture developments must be watched with particular care.

I have dealt more fully than in previous years with non-oil activities because of their increasing importance to the Group. However, there is no doubt that oil will remain a major factor in the world energy scene, and in Group operations, for a long time to come. As you will have seen in the Annual Report, Shell companies continue to be active in searching for reserves in new areas, including the North Sea, the Far East, Australasia and off the coast of Africa, and a sizeable proportion of 1974 investment was directed to oil exploration and production. This side of the business will continue to call for heavy spending as these new sources are developed.

Take for example the British sector of the North Sea. As mentioned in the Foreword to the Annual Report, Shell U.K. and its North Sea partners expect to spend well over £3,000 million between now and 1980. When the first concrete platform for Brent — which is pictured on page 17 of the Report — is completed and all its wells drilled it will have cost more than £100 million. Initial production from this field is expected next year and from the smaller Auk field by the end of this year. To give an idea of some of the difficulties, adverse weather has caused considerable delay to the completion of the Auk platform by reducing installation work to only 36 days in the first six months of its location in the field.

You will have noted from the Press the introduction of the Petroleum Revenue Tax. As you are aware we have not, since the escalation in crude oil costs as a result of OPEC action, opposed the principle of such a tax. While we do not agree with all its provisions, the industry in our view was given a fair hearing in the discussions that took place before its introduction. The proposed 31% government participation in existing concessions is, however, a different matter.

There is little doubt that the Petroleum Revenue Tax and appropriate legislation on the conditions for developing the North Sea could have safeguarded adequately the "public interest" without participation. The British National Oil Corporation represents another level of decision-making and just how much authority and freedom from political intervention it will enjoy is not clear from the proposed legislation. It will not be able to contribute in either a technical or managerial sense to North Sea oil problems for a long period to come. The staff it requires is in short supply; to the extent that it succeeds in recruiting from existing operators it must slow down the North Sea effort; to the extent that it fails to recruit it will be committing public money without adequate supervision.

With government net borrowing requirement in the current budget of the order of £9,000 million and no clear idea of where it is coming from, it seems strange to put additional burdens on the public purse. The usual excuses for intervention are absent. No one has suggested the industry is either technically or managerially incompetent; no one has suggested that we have failed the nation by not investing enough. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that participation is just

another genuflection to political dogma without any great thought being given to the subject.

Before moving away from the British scene, we believe it is important for you to know where we stand on the question of Britain and the Common Market. The United Kingdom is the largest market for Shell products outside North America and we have immense investments here. The future prosperity of this country is therefore a matter of vital concern to us, and that prosperity in our view depends upon continuing membership of the European Community. We therefore consider it is in the interests of the Shell companies that operate in the U.K., of the employees, and of the shareholders, that Britain should stay in.

Returning now to the wider Group business, capital expenditure this year — including the North Sea — is likely to be appreciably above last year's level. Indeed, there are plenty of investment opportunities but there is not enough money for all of them, and forward programmes must be highly selective. To my mind the many calls on available funds are a sign of the underlying health of the business. The fact is that any enterprise has its problems and there is a danger in the present circumstances of becoming too gloomy.

At the time of the last Annual General Meeting we were just emerging from a crisis in which the companies were the brunt of maintaining the equitable world-wide supply of oil in the face of considerable shortage — and with little help or guidance from the majority of consumer governments. Students of politics and social psychology will probably understand why the behaviour of the companies during this period has come under attack and has been investigated both in Europe and the United States. The findings of these inquiries have indicated that the companies acted as best they could in the interests of the countries concerned and not for their own short-term commercial advantage.

The governmental paralysis has now given way long after the event to much diplomatic and political activity. For example, the International Energy Agency has been set up, with a membership of 18 consumer countries. We recognize that in the new situation governments must play an increasing role, particularly in the formation of energy policy. Our concern is that at the same time they should take account of the companies' needs.

At the moment energy demand has suffered a setback; but it will recover as the world comes out of recession and will continue its growth. Meeting it will be a tremendous task, in which the industry is already deeply involved. Those who do the job and take the risks need not only to know the conditions but also to have a reasonable assurance of their continuing stability. I would add this: new initiatives must be encouraged and successful effort rewarded. Investment will only be forthcoming on the scale required provided there are reasonable chances of making an adequate return.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the dividend. The Board is fully aware that shareholders have suffered in recent years as a result of government restrictions on the growth of dividend payments. This year we are increasing the amount proposed for distribution by the maximum permitted under the present regulations.

This is still less than the amount of dividends received by Shell Transport from its investment in the Royal Dutch/Shell Group and the proposed distribution would have been further increased in the absence of restraint.

I believe that dividend restraint, apart from unfairly penalizing, at a time of high inflation, the millions whose savings are invested directly or indirectly in ordinary shares, causes long-term harm to the economy by leading to distortions in the allocation of capital resources. I hope we shall soon see the end of it.

The Report of the Directors and the Accounts of the Company for the year 1974 were adopted and a final dividend for 1974 of 6.778p per 25p Ordinary Share was declared, payable May 27, 1975.

The Hon Peter Samuel, M.C., the Rt Hon Lord Cole, C.B., and Sir Denis Wright, C.M.G., were re-elected as Directors.

The Board was authorized to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for 1975.

The Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by Mr F.E.P. Sandilands, C.B.









**ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY**  
(N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij)  
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

#### FINAL DIVIDEND 1974

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company held on 15th May, 1975 has decided to declare a total dividend for 1974 of Nfls. 8.00 (including the interim dividend of Nfls. 3.50 already made payable in September 1974) on each of the 134,018,522 outstanding ordinary shares, so that the dividend still to be made payable on these shares will amount to Nfls. 4.50.

#### A. On the Bearer Shares

(i) This final dividend will be payable against surrender of coupon No. 157 on or after 22nd May, 1975 at the offices of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 22nd May, 1975 in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently. In view of the fact that Netherlands guilders are being provided by the Company for payment of this dividend, the usual foreign exchange commission will be deducted from the sterling proceeds. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which can be obtained from N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, and the face of each coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the shareholder.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination and must be handed in personally. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.

In the case of shareholders not resident within the Scheduled Territories the paying agent may, at the request of the Authorised Depositary presenting the coupons, pay the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the paying agent upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted;  
(b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or West Germany, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent is to be deducted.

(ii) On 22nd May, 1975 this final dividend will be paid to Depositories admitted by Centrum voor Fondsenadministratie B.V., Amsterdam, on the shares whose dividend sheets were in their custody at the close of business on 15th May, 1975. Such payment will be made through the medium of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, after receipt by them of a duly completed CF Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made without deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

Where under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been withheld, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 20 per cent instead of at the Basic Rate of 35 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15 per cent.

B. On the Registered Shares registered in the United Kingdom Section of the Amsterdam Register  
On 16th May, 1975 the sterling amount of the dividend will be fixed on the basis of the sterling/guilder rate of exchange current in Amsterdam on that date.

The record date will be 29th May, 1975: shareholders registered at the close of business on that date will be entitled to receive the dividend. On or before 19th June, 1975 dividend warrants will be posted by the transfer agent, Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, to shareholders registered in their books on the record date.

From the dividend on the registered shares Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent has also to be deducted. Where under the relevant tax convention shareholders are entitled to a reduction of the Netherlands dividend tax, this can only be effected through a request for a partial refund of the tax withheld on the appropriate tax affidavit. A further announcement will be made as soon as possible after 16th May 1975 giving the rate of exchange, the amount of the dividend in sterling per share and the amount of the 25 per cent Netherlands dividend tax in sterling per share.

16th May, 1975 ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

## An Industry's future...



Extracts from the Presidential address by Francis Perkins, DSC, President, The Corporation of Insurance Brokers

You will all have seen details of the recent proposal that the Government's plans for developing industry should be financed partly by new funds available to insurance companies and pension funds being directed into investments nominated by the Government.

This is an obvious case for rational discussion. The politicians are not the only ones who are worried by the slow rate of growth of the British economy and the lack of adequate investment in new plant and machinery. Since the insurance companies and pension funds are the principal source of new money, plainly they should be consulted. It has become a proud tradition of the British insurance industry that there should be complete freedom in investment. It is a privilege that has been of enormous importance to the British market, and over the years has been operated with a skill that has been of great benefit to policyholders and the insurance market as a whole.

Next month we are called upon to record our vote in the EEC Referendum one of the most momentous decisions ever facing this country. In my view it would be a national disaster if our vote were 'No'. I find it difficult to believe that standards of political conduct have fallen so low that the people of this country are being asked whether they wish to tear up a treaty which was signed on their behalf only three years ago.

The choice as I see it is either for Britain to throw its full weight into building a United States of Europe or to face the possibility of becoming by the end of the century the 'shabby poor' of Europe.

# CIB

The Corporation of Insurance Brokers,  
15 St Helen's Place, London EC3A 6DS.  
01-588 4387

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Discount house profits soar but margins narrow

Discount houses are continuing to turn in excellent figures. Following the recent buoyant profits from Jessel Toybee, Smith & Aubyn and Gerard & National, two other houses, Cater Ryder and King & Shaxson, have now reported big increases for the year to the end of April.

After a transfer to inner reserves, Cater Ryder has shown a profit of £1.1m, which compares to £322,000 the previous year after a transfer had been made from reserves. This profit is, however, some way short of the record result of £1.27m seen in 1971-72.

The final dividend for the

year has been fixed at 17p gross, compared to 6p gross in 1973-74, which means that the total dividend for the year is 22p, exactly double the previous year.

King & Shaxson's profit increase was not so dramatic as that of Cater Ryder, but its downturn the previous year had been much smaller. Profits were up from £308,000 to £529,000 and the total dividend for the year has risen by the maximum possible to £34p.

The recovery in discount houses' profits during the past year or so has primarily reflected the high level of running margins between the cost

of financing investments and the returns the investments have generated.

Most houses also managed to avoid the pitfall of rumbling gilt-edged prices during 1974 by maintaining books of relatively short average maturity.

Recently running margins have been contracting somewhat as interest rates fell, but profits have none the less been holding up well in the early months of this year.

Following their profit figures, Cater Ryder's shares rose by 5p to 220p where they yield 10 per cent, while King & Shaxson's were unchanged at 52p where they yield 8.3 per cent.

### Wood Hall fears one-third drop in profit this year

Reporting a 17 per cent reverse in interim profits to £3.65m, Wood Hall Trust warns of further deterioration over the second half to June 30, leaving overall profits down from £8.1m to £5.5m—a slump of 32 per cent.

The major reason for the relapse is the depression in the Australian rural industry. In spite of the gloom shareholders are likely to get the maximum permitted increase in total dividend from 5.51p to 6.2p.

Having clipped 7p from the shares on Wednesday the stock market took a more kindly view when the results came and the price came back 1p to 91p.

### B & C Shipping bid £1.1m for Leadenhall Stg

British & Commonwealth Shipping plans to make, in due course, a £1.1m bid for Leadenhall-Stirling Investments. As a start, it has agreed to take Guinness Peat's holding of just over 1m shares which is more than 49 per cent of Leadenhall's capital.

When the deal is completed Messrs J. Guinness, H. Sassoon and G. Whitaker will resign from the Leadenhall-Stirling board.

This is British & Commonwealth's first takeover since last autumn. It was then involved in a deal of \$3.1m (£1.35m) for the acquisition of a stake in Commonwealth Realty Trust of America.

### Sir J. Causton goes into red despite pruning

Too few orders in the printing industry and the ensuing competition on the work available brought a trading loss of £180,000 to Sir Joseph Causton in the half year to March 31. The comparable profit was £29,000. In addition there is an interest charge of £156,000 and extraordinary debits of £608,000. Before tax the loss was £336,000, against a profit of £77,000.

Mr J. Llewellyn-Jones, chairman, says current indications are that conditions will not improve appreciably over the current six months.

Stocks have been reduced and capital expenditure is at the "unavoidable minimum".

### BASF fall 38pc in first lap

First quarter results from BASF, the West German chemicals giant, shows a 38 per cent drop, from DM 397m (£73.5m) to DM 244m (£45m).

In pre-tax profits on sales down from DM 4,769m to DM 4,355m.

Pre-tax profit of the parent company suffered a decline just over a quarter to DM 167m, while sales fell by 11.8 per cent to DM 2,182m. The setback was more severe abroad than in the group's domestic markets.

German sales of the parent company show a fall of only 0.8 per cent as against a 13.4 per cent drop in export earnings. Domestic sales accounted for DM 1,000m, just under half of total parent company turnover.

BASF stated that reduced sales were due mainly to a fall off in volume, particularly in export markets, where actual price cuts only a small contributory factor.

Plastics, dyestuffs, and fibres were the main areas affected. Higher wage costs and low capacity utilization accounted for the relatively large decline in earnings.

### Qualifications at E. Ireland

The auditors of Ernest Ireland's accounts have qualified them on two counts. First, in the absence of a professional valuation of group properties and development land, the auditors cannot confirm that the board's valuation of £12.47m (at December 31) is fairly stated.

Second, an overseas subsidiary holds 40 per cent of an associated company which is stated at a cost of £235,000. The only asset is a single development which is stated at cost. Once again, a professional valuation is desired.

Meanwhile, turnover this year is expected to rise from £24.8m to £30m. The outlook is considered "promising".

#### Business appointments

### Mr R. Potter to chair building societies' council

Mr Raymond Potter has been elected chairman of the council of The Building Societies Association in succession to Mr Leonard Boyle.

Mr Potter is chairman of the Halifax Building Society. Capt. R. Cartfoot, a vice-chairman of Allied Breweries, will cease to be chairman of Allied Breweries (UK), the beer and hotels division, on September 28 on reaching retirement age. He will remain as a non-executive director of that company until December 31, when he will be vice-chairman of the supervisory board of Skol Brouwerij NV.

Dr B. C. Kilkenny, a director of Allied Breweries, will present deputy chairman of Allied Breweries (UK) will become executive chairman of the latter company on September 28.

Mr F. C. Smalley, a director of Allied Breweries and managing director of Allied Breweries (UK) will give up the latter appointment on September 28 upon reaching retirement age, remaining on the boards of both companies. Mr P. M. Bonham-Carter will become chief executive, marketing, of Allied Breweries (UK) on September 28.

Mr F. E. P. Sandilands has retired as chairman and as a member of Trade Indemnity Company board and is succeeded as chairman by Mr K. M. Bevis. Mr E. F. Bigland becomes deputy chairman. Mr C. R. Harris has joined the board with Mr A. F. Burdett as alternate.

Mr T. V. Aldritt has been made managing director of Whatlings (Buil. Ind.). Mr A. D. Robb becomes managing director of Whatlings (Foundations) and Mr D. Pentland has been made managing director of Whatlings (Plan.). Mr Michael Renton has joined the board of East & West Investment Trust and of its wholly-owned subsidiary City & Overseas Investment Trust.

#### Utd News

United Newspapers is making "every effort" to preserve its margins by increasing turnover both in revenue and volume, reports Sir William Barnetson, chairman.

Rate structures are well geared to take advantage of any upturn in national trading conditions, but it will be a hard year.

#### Spicer merger

Spicer Ltd and Ahrend Group BV, a major Dutch office equipment supplier, are exchanging information with a view to a possible merger. Spicer, a unit of International, is a major distributor of paper, board and graphic art machinery. A Reed spokesman said Spicer would be acquiring Ahrend under the proposed merger.

## United Newspapers Limited A satisfactory result for 1974—but a challenging year ahead

In his statement to shareholders, Sir William Barnetson, the Chairman, says:

At this time a year ago I advised you that, due to rapid cost inflation and eroded margins, the profit for 1974 would not approach the record figure earned in 1973. Although this is so, the result for the year under review is the second highest in the company's history, and in all the circumstances must be regarded as satisfactory.

The profit before taxation amounts to £5,295,000, compared with £7,072,000 for the preceding year. The downturn in the first half was significantly reduced in the second, when margins were improved by higher advertising rates and cover prices.

After taxation, there are equity earnings of 174 per cent, or 43.5p per Ordinary share; and your dividend for the year, at the new rate, is more than four times covered.

Within the overall profit figure, investment income rose from £304,000 to £784,000, reflecting both the rise in interest rates and the growth of the company's cash resources which amounted to £6,012,000 at the year end. The profit also includes a surplus of £1,053,000 on the sale of leasehold properties.

Trading turnover went up to £32,234,000, an increase of £2,709,000 or just over 9 per cent. About two-thirds of this uplift came from newspaper sales and advertising, and a fair bit of the rest from commercial printing.

Against that, however, overall expenditure rose by more than 23 per cent. Here, as usual, the major ingredients were wages and newsprint, the average price of the latter—our prime raw material—going up by around 50 per cent over twelve months. In other words, the real challenge of the past year has been to deal with heavy pressure on profit margins, a task not rendered any easier by the delay mechanisms built into the price control regulations. That remains the continuing scenario for the current year.

### Newspapers

Your company's newspapers—mornings, evenings, and weeklies alike—continue to serve as the prime media in their respective catchment areas, from smallish townships like Ormskirk, Clitheroe, Driffield and Dewsbury, and major centres like Preston, Blackpool, Lancaster and Northampton, to the throbbing conurbations around Leeds and Sheffield. They continue to command—and, I believe, deserve to command—the sort of credibility and even affection that come from living and working with their communities in a close, direct and almost personal kind of way. Although this is something that cannot be quantified as a fixed asset on any balance sheet, it is nonetheless a vital factor in your company's performance and future prospects.

Equally important is the improvement of the product itself. To that end a fair amount has been done in recent years to bring our production facilities into line with expanding requirements, and over £1,250,000 was spent in this way in 1974. The process has been continued during the past few months with the installation of additional printing capacity at Sheffield, embracing the new technology of photo-polymer printing plates and computerised photo-setting. A similar scheme is now in hand at Blackpool.

A capital project of somewhat greater magnitude is now in hand for the company's evening paper centre at Northampton, where the town and its environs are being redeveloped and expanded to deal with incoming

### Stock markets

## Shares steady in thin trading

The stock market opened more calmly yesterday on the successful recovery by United States forces of the American merchant ship and crew. Gold shares slipped back in quiet trading, but industrials responded well to the April trade figures disclosed on Wednesday, and then to a good set of profit figures from Shell.

The FT index closed 4.5 up at 335.5, and recorded bargains looked quite healthy at 7.547. But dealers said trading activity was thin, with share prices moving on small amounts of stock. The equity market trading account ends today, and there seemed little inclination to buy for new time. In fact, many leading shares found it hard to hold up to their levels during the final minutes of trading.

There was some new-time buying of shares in Morgan Crucible yesterday and at 99p they closed 5p up. The market is expecting a report on currency trading at the beginning of next month.

Rising hopes that the minimum lending rate will not be increased today, as had been feared, brought a sudden advance in short-dated Government stocks yesterday.

However, exceptionally large assistance from the Bank of England to the discount market in the middle of the afternoon was taken as a sign by many that the MLR would not be raised. This resulted in a sharp technical rally with "bear" positions being closed in a market short of stock. By the close net gains of 1 to 2 points were displayed by the popular "shorts". "Longs" gained an 1 point in sympathy.

Amid a batch of reports from important companies, gold results from Shell and from Boots stood out. The profits for the first quarter at Shell were well in the top of the range of market predictions. The shares quickly moved up to 315p, to close 313p, a net 12p higher. But a falling dollar premium took

the London price for shares in Royal Dutch, Shell's Dutch half, down to £281.

In the consumer section, Boots jumped 8p to 250p on good profits and a scrip issue to shareholders. United Drapery Stores were also firm at 25p after an encouraging profit forecast had outweighed disappointment with the figures reported. At 227p, Marks & Spencer were several pence higher.

Lack of interest in major stocks encouraged some bid speculators to turn their eyes towards some of the most recent bid favourites. Prime among them were the shipping issues, where Remond Smith "A", Lyle Shipping and Sheaf Steamship all found buyers. Shares in Robert Shigwood moved up 37p to the market awaited a comment from the board on the approach from Warner Corporation. Shares in Cussons ended off the top at 68p (ord) and 59p ("A") in response to the new terms from Paterson Jachens.

Bank shares were 5p or so

to the good on this turn Standard & Chartered Bank moved up to 503p, coming to respond to the news that stake held by Chase Manhattan has gone to the Midland Bank. In the insurance section, Scottish improved after interim result. Insurances, featured by Royal and General Accident, both by comment on their quart results.

Shares in NSS News made further progress today, closing 6p up at 100p. Market hopes to see the next first half result on through to produce profits at the year end.

Equity turnover on May 15/23.7m (21.143 barg). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were: ICI, Shell, GKN, Lend Lease, Boots, RTZ Corporation, Head Wrightson, J. Don Smith "A", Standard Chartered and Charterhall.

### Latest dividends

Company	Ord div	Year	Pay date	Year's total	Pre
Boots Co (25p) Fin	4.38	3/6	17/7	6.82	6.8
Burma Mines (175p) Int	1.14	18/7	18/7	0.14	0.1
Burmah Oil (175p) Int	0.17	18/7	18/7	0.17	0.1
Cakebread Robey (10p) Fin	1.23	1/9	1/9	1.64	1.5
Cater Ryder (5p) Fin	17.01	6.0	4/7	22.02	21.3
Concentric (10p) Int	1.07	0.4	1/7	—	2.6
Concentric (10p) Int	21.51	21.25	—	27.13	26
Dunlop (50p) Fin	2.5	2.5	—	5.0	5.0
Edinburgh (225p) Int	1.09	1.04	—	NU	0.4
Fincham & Scott (25p) Int	0.96	1.44	—	2.45	2.7
Harrods Int (10p) Fin	1.72	1.55	4/7	2.14	1.7
Head Bros (5p) Fin	1.15	1.02	10/7	1.15	1.1
Int & General Trd (25p) Fin	1.10	1.01	20/6	13.65	12
King & Shaxson (20p) Fin	3.29	2.98	20/6	17.3	16
Kloekner-Humboldt	3.04	—	—	4.34	3.8
Lloyds & Scott (25p) Int	1.88	1.78	—	3.04	2.6
N. Nichols (25p) Fin	6.93	5.22	10/7	9.91	9.2
Norma Amara Trd (25p) Int	1.07	1.04	1/7	2.78	2.7
P. & S. (10p) Fin	1.38	1.38	—	1.38	1.3
P. & S. (10p) Fin	1.16	1.16	14/7	1.65	1.4
Scott & Bannockburn (25p) Int	1.69	1.49	7/7	1.69	1.1
U. C. Summers (25p) Fin	1.92	3.12	—	3.79	3.1
U. C. Summers (25p) Fin	4.12	2.36	—	7.12	6.5
Whitbread & Son (50p) Fin	4.57	16/7	8/7	8.75	7.7
W. Williams & Ss (25p) Fin	1.46	1.41	8/7	2.36	2
Wood Hall Trd (25p) Fin	6.2	5.51	—	6.2	5

† Deutsche Marks.

### Other Activities

Among the company's other activities, book publishing has been a growth area—covering environmental, agricultural, veterinary, and satirical subjects. There are 47 titles on the current list, and another 18 in the pipeline. In addition, syndication rights have been sold for French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch and American editions. There has also been expansion in our magazine distribution and related services, where we handle some 30 titles for outside publishers, making the operation a profit centre in its own right.

On the broadcasting side, we have a 13 per cent stake in Radio Hallam, Sheffield's commercial station, which went on the air last October. It has already achieved a very respectable share of the market, and is expected to break even this year. We are equally happy with our investment in Trident Television.

### Articles of Association

As indicated in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting on 10th June, it is proposed to seek authority to amend the company's Articles of Association. This is to give your board the power to grant ex gratia pensions to non-executive directors on their retirement.

### Dividend

The directors recommend a Final Dividend of 6.16 16p per Share, the maximum permitted uplift; and subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting, this will be paid on 18th June. When taken together with the Interim Dividend already paid, this will make a total of 10.66 16p for the year, compared with 9.64 68p in respect of 1973.

### Current Outlook

As to prospects for the current year, the problem continues to be cost inflation—in wages, materials and support services of every kind. Against that background we are making every effort to preserve our margins by increasing turnover both in volume and in revenue terms; and our rate structures are well geared to take advantage of any upturn in national trading conditions as a whole. But it will be a difficult and challenging year.

May I conclude by expressing warm thanks to my fellow directors, to the executives and to the staff at every level for their support, their resilience of spirit, and their tenacity of purpose.

### Summary of Results

Year ended 31st December	1974	1973
Profit before Taxation	5,295,000	7,012,218
Profit after Taxation	3,073,417	3,835,363
Ordinary Dividends*	64.78%	56.58%
Retained in the Group	2,257,846	3,089,003
Ordinary Dividend Cover	4.08	5.66
Earnings per Share	43.5p	54.6p
*Gross		

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 23-27 Tudor St., London EC4, on Tuesday, 10th June, 1975 at 12 noon.

# United Newspapers



Stronger dollar  
Bulls up  
Sterling

**Hot Position**  
**Sterling**

Interest Rates	
1 month	
bank	1.25-1.25% prem
lead	1.10-1.00% prem
3-month	1.25-1.25% prem
6-month	1.25-1.25% prem
1-year	1.25-1.25% prem
2-year	1.25-1.25% prem
3-year	1.25-1.25% prem
4-year	1.25-1.25% prem
5-year	1.25-1.25% prem
6-year	1.25-1.25% prem
7-year	1.25-1.25% prem
8-year	1.25-1.25% prem
9-year	1.25-1.25% prem
10-year	1.25-1.25% prem
11-year	1.25-1.25% prem
12-year	1.25-1.25% prem
13-year	1.25-1.25% prem
14-year	1.25-1.25% prem
15-year	1.25-1.25% prem
16-year	1.25-1.25% prem
17-year	1.25-1.25% prem
18-year	1.25-1.25% prem
19-year	1.25-1.25% prem
20-year	1.25-1.25% prem
21-year	1.25-1.25% prem
22-year	1.25-1.25% prem
23-year	1.25-1.25% prem
24-year	1.25-1.25% prem
25-year	1.25-1.25% prem
26-year	1.25-1.25% prem
27-year	1.25-1.25% prem
28-year	1.25-1.25% prem
29-year	1.25-1.25% prem
30-year	1.25-1.25% prem
31-year	1.25-1.25% prem
32-year	1.25-1.25% prem
33-year	1.25-1.25% prem
34-year	1.25-1.25% prem
35-year	1.25-1.25% prem
36-year	1.25-1.25% prem
37-year	1.25-1.25% prem
38-year	1.25-1.25% prem
39-year	1.25-1.25% prem
40-year	1.25-1.25% prem
41-year	1.25-1.25% prem
42-year	1.25-1.25% prem
43-year	1.25-1.25% prem
44-year	1.25-1.25% prem
45-year	1.25-1.25% prem
46-year	1.25-1.25% prem
47-year	1.25-1.25% prem
48-year	1.25-1.25% prem
49-year	1.25-1.25% prem
50-year	1.25-1.25% prem
51-year	1.25-1.25% prem
52-year	1.25-1.25% prem
53-year	1.25-1.25% prem
54-year	1.25-1.25% prem
55-year	1.25-1.25% prem
56-year	1.25-1.25% prem
57-year	1.25-1.25% prem
58-year	1.25-1.25% prem
59-year	1.25-1.25% prem
60-year	1.25-1.25% prem
61-year	1.25-1.25% prem
62-year	1.25-1.25% prem
63-year	1.25-1.25% prem
64-year	1.25-1.25% prem
65-year	1.25-1.25% prem
66-year	1.25-1.25% prem
67-year	1.25-1.25% prem
68-year	1.25-1.25% prem
69-year	1.25-1.25% prem
70-year	1.25-1.25% prem
71-year	1.25-1.25% prem
72-year	1.25-1.25% prem
73-year	1.25-1.25% prem
74-year	1.25-1.25% prem
75-year	1.25-1.25% prem
76-year	1.25-1.25% prem
77-year	1.25-1.25% prem
78-year	1.25-1.25% prem
79-year	1.25-1.25% prem
80-year	1.25-1.25% prem
81-year	1.25-1.25% prem
82-year	1.25-1.25% prem
83-year	1.25-1.25% prem
84-year	1.25-1.25% prem
85-year	1.25-1.25% prem
86-year	1.25-1.25% prem
87-year	1.25-1.25% prem
88-year	1.25-1.25% prem
89-year	1.25-1.25% prem
90-year	1.25-1.25% prem
91-year	1.25-1.25% prem
92-year	1.25-1.25% prem
93-year	1.25-1.25% prem
94-year	1.25-1.25% prem
95-year	1.25-1.25% prem
96-year	1.25-1.25% prem
97-year	1.25-1.25% prem
98-year	1.25-1.25% prem
99-year	1.25-1.25% prem
100-year	1.25-1.25% prem

**old**  
d fixed; am. \$160; an ounce; ph. \$165.  
gerard per cent. \$324-205 (188-89)  
nick \$170-172 (174-76) (international)  
erleign sold. \$351-52; (222-22) (thev);  
121-123 (international)

New York, May 15.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange fell sharply toward the close today, wiping out early gains related by analysts in part to a successful rescue of the United States freighter and its crew seized by Cambodians.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 9.93 points to 448.80. It was ahead more than five points in early trading.

Financial issues outnumbered gainers by about 785 to 645. Gainers led moderately through most of the session.

Volume totalled 27,690,000 shares compared with 23,050,000 shares a year ago.

Large block trades indicated institutional activity, analysts said.

Brokers noted that short-term interest rates were rebounding and that the Fed might be helping the market advance. However, analysts added, there appeared to be no change in Federal Reserve monetary policy behind the rebound.

Some brokers observed a general deterioration in prices following a market rally in prices outlook approval for 1979.

In the economic news, personal income rose by 0.5 per cent in April and the United States consumer prices registered improvements in the first quarter. Late in the session, the Government announced a decline in industrial production in April for the seventh consecutive month, although the decline was the smallest since August.

Trading in American Tel & Tel was mixed with the issue at 1.64 off 1.16. AT & T common closed at \$14 unchanged. Both issues were heavily traded.

There was a 71 cent rise in heavy trucking, the company said. It expected a profit decline in the third or fourth quarter; or both.

General Motors was one of the most active NYSE issues, also closing at 11 1/4 down 1. Turnover in the issues included blocks of 194,500 shares at 1 1/4 and 135,700

Petrie Stores climbed 1 to 66. The company reported higher fiscal first quarter net, declared a 20 cent dividend extra and forecast higher sales in the current fiscal year.

Auto stocks were lower, ending their recent gains. The industry yesterday reported continuing lower sales with an expected spring resurgence failing to materialize.

... ..

## Silver down 16 cents

New York, May 15. COMEX SILVER closed an abbreviated session with a loss of 10 cents. The day's sales were estimated at 3,511,000 ounces. The following table shows the closing prices for the day:

445.00; Sept. 444.00; Dec. 444.00; 1970; Jan. 443.00; Mar. 442.00; 1971; Dec. 442.00; 1972; Jan. 441.00; Mar. 440.00; 1973; Jan. 439.00; Mar. 438.00; 1974; Jan. 437.00; Mar. 436.00; 1975; Jan. 435.00; Mar. 434.00; 1976; Jan. 433.00; Mar. 432.00; 1977; Jan. 431.00; Mar. 430.00; 1978; Jan. 429.00; Mar. 428.00; 1979; Jan. 427.00; Mar. 426.00; 1980; Jan. 425.00; Mar. 424.00; 1981; Jan. 423.00; Mar. 422.00; 1982; Jan. 421.00; Mar. 420.00; 1983; Jan. 419.00; Mar. 418.00; 1984; Jan. 417.00; Mar. 416.00; 1985; Jan. 415.00; Mar. 414.00; 1986; Jan. 413.00; Mar. 412.00; 1987; Jan. 411.00; Mar. 410.00; 1988; Jan. 409.00; Mar. 408.00; 1989; Jan. 407.00; Mar. 406.00; 1990; Jan. 405.00; Mar. 404.00; 1991; Jan. 403.00; Mar. 402.00; 1992; Jan. 401.00; Mar. 400.00; 1993; Jan. 399.00; Mar. 398.00; 1994; Jan. 397.00; Mar. 396.00; 1995; Jan. 395.00; Mar. 394.00; 1996; Jan. 393.00; Mar. 392.00; 1997; Jan. 391.00; Mar. 390.00; 1998; Jan. 389.00; Mar. 388.00; 1999; Jan. 387.00; Mar. 386.00; 2000; Jan. 385.00; Mar. 384.00; 2001; Jan. 383.00; Mar. 382.00; 2002; Jan. 381.00; Mar. 380.00; 2003; Jan. 379.00; Mar. 378.00; 2004; Jan. 377.00; Mar. 376.00; 2005; Jan. 375.00; Mar. 374.00; 2006; Jan. 373.00; Mar. 372.00; 2007; Jan. 371.00; Mar. 370.00; 2008; Jan. 369.00; Mar. 368.00; 2009; Jan. 367.00; Mar. 366.00; 2010; Jan. 365.00; Mar. 364.00; 2011; Jan. 363.00; Mar. 362.00; 2012; Jan. 361.00; Mar. 360.00; 2013; Jan. 359.00; Mar. 358.00; 2014; Jan. 357.00; Mar. 356.00; 2015; Jan. 355.00; Mar. 354.00; 2016; Jan. 353.00; Mar. 352.00; 2017; Jan. 351.00; Mar. 350.00; 2018; Jan. 349.00; Mar. 348.00; 2019; Jan. 347.00; Mar. 346.00; 2020; Jan. 345.00; Mar. 344.00; 2021; Jan. 343.00; Mar. 342.00; 2022; Jan. 341.00; Mar. 340.00; 2023; Jan. 339.00; Mar. 338.00; 2024; Jan. 337.00; Mar. 336.00; 2025; Jan. 335.00; Mar. 334.00; 2026; Jan. 333.00; Mar. 332.00; 2027; Jan. 331.00; Mar. 330.00; 2028; Jan. 329.00; Mar. 328.00; 2029; Jan. 327.00; Mar. 326.00; 2030; Jan. 325.00; Mar. 324.00; 2031; Jan. 323.00; Mar. 322.00; 2032; Jan. 321.00; Mar. 320.00; 2033; Jan. 319.00; Mar. 318.00; 2034; Jan. 317.00; Mar. 316.00; 2035; Jan. 315.00; Mar. 314.00; 2036; Jan. 313.00; Mar. 312.00; 2037; Jan. 311.00; Mar. 310.00; 2038; Jan. 309.00; Mar. 308.00; 2039; Jan. 307.00; Mar. 306.00; 2040; Jan. 305.00; Mar. 304.00; 2041; Jan. 303.00; Mar. 302.00; 2042; Jan. 301.00; Mar. 300.00; 2043; Jan. 299.00; Mar. 298.00; 2044; Jan. 297.00; Mar. 296.00; 2045; Jan. 295.00; Mar. 294.00; 2046; Jan. 293.00; Mar. 292.00; 2047; Jan. 291.00; Mar. 290.00; 2048; Jan. 289.00; Mar. 288.00; 2049; Jan. 287.00; Mar. 286.00; 2050; Jan. 285.00; Mar. 284.00; 2051; Jan. 283.00; Mar. 282.00; 2052; Jan. 281.00; Mar. 280.00; 2053; Jan. 279.00; Mar. 278.00; 2054; Jan. 277.00; Mar. 276.00; 2055; Jan. 275.00; Mar. 274.00; 2056; Jan. 273.00; Mar. 272.00; 2057; Jan. 271.00; Mar. 270.00; 2058; Jan. 269.00; Mar. 268.00; 2059; Jan. 267.00; Mar. 266.00; 2060; Jan. 265.00; Mar. 264.00; 2061; Jan. 263.00; Mar. 262.00; 2062; Jan. 261.00; Mar. 260.00; 2063; Jan. 259.00; Mar. 258.00; 2064; Jan. 257.00; Mar. 256.00; 2065; Jan. 255.00; Mar. 254.00; 2066; Jan. 253.00; Mar. 252.00; 2067; Jan. 251.00; Mar. 250.00; 2068; Jan. 249.00; Mar. 248.00; 2069; Jan. 247.00; Mar. 246.00; 2070; Jan. 245.00; Mar. 244.00; 2071; Jan. 243.00; Mar. 242.00; 2072; Jan. 241.00; Mar. 240.00; 2073; Jan. 239.00; Mar. 238.00; 2074; Jan. 237.00; Mar. 236.00; 2075; Jan. 235.00; Mar. 234.00; 2076; Jan. 233.00; Mar. 232.00; 2077; Jan. 231.00; Mar. 230.00; 2078; Jan. 229.00; Mar. 228.00; 2079; Jan. 227.00; Mar. 226.00; 2080; Jan. 225.00; Mar. 224.00; 2081; Jan. 223.00; Mar. 222.00; 2082; Jan. 221.00; Mar. 220.00; 2083; Jan. 219.00; Mar. 218.00; 2084; Jan. 217.00; Mar. 216.00; 2085; Jan. 215.00; Mar. 214.00; 2086; Jan. 213.00; Mar. 212.00; 2087; Jan. 211.00; Mar. 210.00; 2088; Jan. 209.00; Mar. 208.00; 2089; Jan. 207.00; Mar. 206.00; 2090; Jan. 205.00; Mar. 204.00; 2091; Jan. 203.00; Mar. 202.00; 2092; Jan. 201.00; Mar. 200.00; 2093; Jan. 199.00; Mar. 198.00; 2094; Jan. 197.00; Mar. 196.00; 2095; Jan. 195.00; Mar. 194.00; 2096; Jan. 193.00; Mar. 192.00; 2097; Jan. 191.00; Mar. 190.00; 2098; Jan. 189.00; Mar. 188.00; 2099; Jan. 187.00; Mar. 186.00; 2100; Jan. 185.00; Mar. 184.00; 2101; Jan. 183.00; Mar. 182.00; 2102; Jan. 181.00; Mar. 180.00; 2103; Jan. 179.00; Mar. 178.00; 2104; Jan. 177.00; Mar. 176.00; 2105; Jan. 175.00; Mar. 174.00; 2106; Jan. 173.00; Mar. 172.00; 2107; Jan. 171.00; Mar. 170.00; 2108; Jan. 169.00; Mar. 168.00; 2109; Jan. 167.00; Mar. 166.00; 2110; Jan. 165.00; Mar. 164.00; 2111; Jan. 163.00; Mar. 162.00; 2112; Jan. 161.00; Mar. 160.00; 2113; Jan. 159.00; Mar. 158.00; 2114; Jan. 157.00; Mar. 156.00; 2115; Jan. 155.00; Mar. 154.00; 2116; Jan. 153.00; Mar. 152.00; 2117; Jan. 151.00; Mar. 150.00; 2118; Jan. 149.00; Mar. 148.00; 2119; Jan. 147.00; Mar. 146.00; 2120; Jan. 145.00; Mar. 144.00; 2121; Jan. 143.00; Mar. 142.00; 2122; Jan. 141.00; Mar. 140.00; 2123; Jan. 139.00; Mar. 138.00; 2124; Jan. 13
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[illegible]

Foreign exchange—Sterling, spot, 100, 303.9; 305.75; three months, 100, 303.9; 305.75; Canadian dollar, 100, 36.78 (106.66c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity price index was down 5.80 to 274.54. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.25 to 250.75.

The Dow Jones futures—Industrial, 250.75; transportation, 35.25; financial, 51.23 (51.01).

[illegible]

## 1974 RESULTS

POINTS FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. P F SCOTT

- 1 General premium income increased by 11.4% including home 13.5% and overseas 9.7%.
- 2 Life business – decreases of 15% in gross sums assured and 23% in numbers of new policies considered satisfactory in light of general economic conditions.
- 3 General business (excluding marine and aviation) earned an underwriting profit of £812,000 (1973: £1,803,000).
- 4 Marine and aviation: 1972 underwriting year closed with a profit and £210,000 has been transferred to profit and loss account, but deteriorating experience in the open years has led to the strengthening of the fund by a transfer of £150,000.
- 5 Share capital and published reserves of £13,608,000 compare with a statutory requirement of £3,970,000.
- 6 Market value of investments and properties estimated to exceed book value by approximately £6.1m (1973: £18.5m).
- 7 Equivalent gross ordinary dividend per share 14.8399p (1973: 13.191p).

## CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS		1974	1973	1972
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Premiums	General	37,186	33,393	29,138
	Life	1,542	5,190	6,456
Profit	Before Tax	3,283	3,725	2,295
	After tax and minorities	1,974	2,190	1,646
Contribution to staff pension scheme		—	250	—
Dividends		851	772	871

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET		31.12.77	31.12.78	31.12.79
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Total assets		70,397	69,916	59,736
Insurance funds	General	16,364	16,257	14,100
	Life	9,147	10,348	7,760
Share capital and published reserves		13,608	10,935	9,822



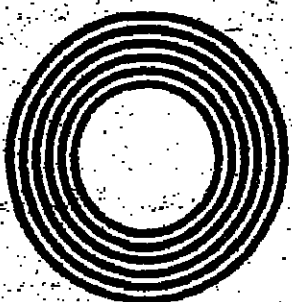
**Provincial Insurance**  
Company Limited

**Established 1903      Assets exceed £70.3m**

**The Annual General Meeting will be held at the County Hall, Stricklandgate, Kendal  
at 1.15 p.m. on Wednesday 4th June 1975.**



# The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited



# BLUE CIRCLE GROUP

**At the Annual General Meeting on 15th May, 1975  
Mr. Norman Mullins, the Chairman told stockholders:**

**"It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 76th Annual General Meeting of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited and to my first one as your Chairman.**

Regrettably, as explained in the Annual Report, 1974 has been a most difficult year for the company at home—in fact I would say the most difficult since the last war. The year, as you all know, started disastrously with the three-day week, which meant that for a time we were operating at about 65% of capacity. We had no sooner started to recover from this when the Government cut back on construction in the public sector and we also had delays and frustrations caused by the operation of the Price Code. In the first half of 1974 our trading profits in the United Kingdom were extremely poor but I am glad to say they showed an improvement in the second half. During the first three months of this year our cement deliveries in the United Kingdom were down compared with the same period last year. However, due to the economies we have made and the fact that prices are now more realistic in relationship to costs, our profitability has continued to improve. Shareholders will be aware that the price increase in May 1974 was the first one we have had for three years.

We have, as you know, since the beginning of this year cut back on production, which I regret to say has caused certain redundancies and I would at this stage like to say how much we have appreciated the co-operation and help we have received from everyone in making the effect of these redundancies felt as little as possible. We have taken very drastic steps to restrict capital expenditure, which must inevitably show an improvement in our cash position.

During the difficult days of early last year we were forced to supply the home market with cement and consequently were asked to withdraw our exports. Some markets were lost and once you lose a market it is always very difficult to get back in, especially so as during the last nine months there has been a world-wide overproduction of cement and competition has now become extremely keen.

In order to conserve energy we have been carrying out research for many years and have over the last two years made savings in production costs of just over 4% and we are now proceeding with experiments for burning waste material to conserve further fuel. It is becoming increasingly difficult to justify high expenditure to increase production at existing works when there is no market for the end product. This is something the Government loses sight of when exhorting companies to spend more money on plant when we have not got the sales when we have produced. At the moment we are running at only 78% of capacity.

You will have seen from the accounts that just over 60% of our profits came from overseas but I would not like to give the impression that we here in this country are alone with our problems; many of our overseas interests are suffering similarly from a decline in demand and price controls.

Regarding the remainder of 1975, I think you will agree that it would be unwise, in view of what I have said, to give any forecast, especially when bearing in mind the fact that over 50% of our production goes on contracts which are subject to Government control."





# ARTHUR BELL

## SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

### a Company for growth

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
DISTILLERY OUTPUT Proof Gallons (millions)	1.83	2.24	2.87	2.46	3.11
BOTTLING OUTPUT Dozens (millions)	1.51	1.87	2.29	3.02	3.69
STOCKS Proof Gallons (millions)	13.47	14.08	15.27	18.09	21.49
ASSETS (£m.)	15.67	18.90	21.33	28.82	43.54

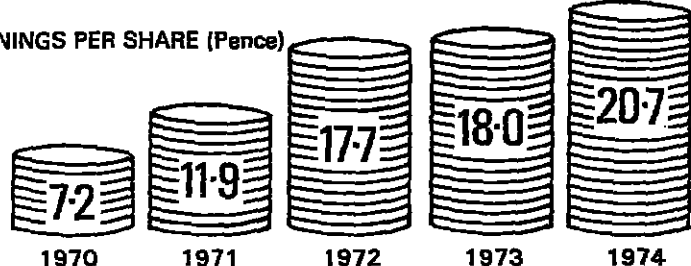
Extract from the statement of the Chairman, R. C. Miquel.

"During 1974 work was completed on the £800,000 warehousing and blending extension at East Mains. This development, together with the completion of the Company's £2 million Bottling Hall at Dunfermline this month will provide production facilities to meet the Company's future sales demand and will complete a two years development programme amounting to £5 million.

With the growth pattern shown by your Company, it is vitally important that we continue to plan for the future. In this respect we have further increased our Whisky stocks and this, coupled with the fact that the price of new fillings has doubled in the past two years, is reflected in our stock valuation which has increased from £12 million in December 1973 to £17 million in December 1974."

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
HOME SALES (£m.)	18.80	25.07	29.06	40.48	53.60
EXPORT SALES (£m.)	3.05	3.54	3.79	4.40	6.71
TRADING PROFIT (£m.)	1.58	2.19	3.49	4.05	4.38
PROFIT AFTER TAX (£m.)	0.60	1.01	1.88	1.91	2.19

EARNINGS PER SHARE (Pence)



Chairman's comment:  
THE FUTURE

"I am confident that the worldwide popularity of Scotch Whisky will continue to grow and your Company will take an ever increasing share of world markets. This year to date our sales have been above the level of 1974, however, our Home sales could be adversely affected over the next few months by the recent increase in Home market excise duty rate."

EMPLOYEES

"I would like to congratulate all our employees for the excellent way in which they have applied themselves to their varying tasks during a very difficult operating year and I wish to record my sincere thanks to them for their continued support and co-operation."

Copies of Arthur Bell & Sons Limited's Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Cherrybank, Perth, Scotland.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Hunting better than feared

The fall in taxable profits at Hunting Gibson from a peak of £3.43m to £3.24m is much less severe than was feared at half-time.

The results of Seabridge proved to be better than expected, while aggressive broking in a declining tanker market also paid off. Oil broking and merchanting in both London and Paris exceeded forecasts. The board points out that three-quarters of group profits come from overseas. In particular, the Calgary companies benefited from an increase in the price of Canadian crude oil.

On attributable profits of £1.29m, against £1.53m, the dividend is raised from 12.12p gross to 13.63p and from 8.28p net to 9.01p. Earnings a share are 75p, against 96p. Turnover improved from £67.7m to £118.5m.

### Brent Walker just over forecast

Brent Walker, the leisure group which emerged from the amalgamation of G. & W. Walker and Hackney & Hendon Greyhounds, just managed to beat their profits forecast last year.

Set against a target of £615,000 the pre-tax profit of £629,000 compares with £228,000 from the old group before the injection of the Walker company. Earnings a share are 3.36p (2.01p) and the total dividend 0.93p (0.8p) net.

Mr. L. Curtis, chairman, says that because of the economic outlook he is not prepared to forecast, other than to say that results so far are on target. Cash flow is satisfactory and the group sees great promise in its Westcliff Leisure and Country Club. This is due to be opened next week.

### FPA picks up

Difficulties in the property and housing markets, which depressed the interim results of F.P.A. Construction Group persisted and caused a greater fall in the 1974 profits than was expected. Taxable profits are down from £1m to £454,000, but Mr. R. Palfreyman, the chairman, forecasts a better result this year.

The dividend is cut from 2.75p gross to 2.45p (from 0.96p net to 0.62p) but will largely absorb the balance of available profits. The payment is made because current trading justifies it. Earnings a share are 1.82p, against 5.16p.

### No payment by Edinburgh Ind

After a poor interim showing, Edinburgh Industrial Holdings hoped that the second half would show a big enough improvement for a dividend to be considered. However, a loss of £33,000 was made in the year to November 2, against a taxable profit of £368,000. There is no payment, against 0.63p. Profits are struck before extraordinary charges of £360,000 (nil) which includes £295,000 resulting from the write-off of the group's investment in Charles Portway & Son. This is now in the hands of the receiver.

### Big interim stride by Concentric

Concentric Ltd, the engineering company which manufactures control systems and supplies valves and pumps to the automotive industry, has hoisted pretax profits by nearly 68 per cent in the half year to March 29. At £475,000 the figure is nearly 20 per cent above that for the second half of last year.

Turnover is up from £7.52m to £10.43m. The board has declared an interim dividend of 1.07p (1.04p).

### Hield tops £1m

Trading profits of Hield Brothers, the worsted cloth makers and spinners in the 53 weeks to April 6 topped the £1m mark for the first time. Turnover rose by more than £850,000 to £7.6m. Equally encouraging, towards the end of the financial year the flow of orders improved and Mr. R. E. Hield, chairman, says this trend has continued.

Taxable profits rose from an adjusted £567,000 to £695,000 and from earnings a share up from 1.99p to 2.09p the board is paying a dividend of 1.15p against 1.02p. The results were achieved in the face of a worldwide recession in textiles and stem from the policy of selling in every market open to UK wool textiles.

### Eagle Star buy more EPC

With the purchase of a further parcel of English Property Corporation shares Eagle Star Insurance has raised its total stake from 21.4 per cent to more than 21.6 per cent. It was almost a year ago that Eagle Star stepped up its stake to more than 20 per cent and with three directors on the EPC board turned the company into an associate.

Earlier this year Eagle Star was successful with a fresh bid for Groveview Securities.

### Alfred Marks lower

A fall in demand, particularly for placements in the industrial sector, helped push pre-tax profits of the Alfred Marks Bureau down from £1,011m to £703,000 last year. Also to blame were the higher costs at the 13 new employment agencies opened which raised the total of branches to 115, while the dry cleaning, travel and contract cleaning interests made a total loss of £48,000.

In yesterday's paper we regretably confused Lazard Brothers, the merchant banker, with the section of it, namely Lazard Securities. It was only Lazard Securities that was unprofitable in 1974 for the first time in several years, a trend that is now being reversed. Indeed, Lazard Brothers made profits after tax, minorities and a transfer to lower reserves of £1.73m last year, against £2.1m in 1973.

### CAKEBREAD ROBEY

For 1974 turnover £5.27m against £5.77m; pretax profit £415,000 (same); tax £216,000 (£207,000); earnings per share 3.3p (3.5p); total dividend 1.54p (1.59p). Board says pretax profit seems to have substantially exceeded profit margin reference level.

### MOET-HENNESSY

Net group profit for 1974 42.8 francs (£4.57m), compared with 100.3m francs. Turnover, 999.8m francs (£1,027.7m).

## Issues & Loans

### NSS raises £843,000

Along with a record profit in the half year to last March, NSS Newsagents announces that it plans to raise about £843,000 by a one-for-one rights issue of 8.43m shares.

Interim pre-tax profits have risen from £727,000 to £928,000. The dividend goes up from 0.73p to 0.83p, while the total for the year should be 2.65p, against 2.56p.

### Colne Valley draws £5m

The offer for sale by tender of Colne Valley Water of £2.5m 9 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1980, at a minimum price of issue of £99 per £100

### Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	BID	OFFER	DM BONDS	BID	OFFER
APRIL 10 1981	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1981	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1982	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1982	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1983	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1983	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1984	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1984	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1985	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1985	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1986	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1986	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1987	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1987	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1988	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1988	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1989	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1989	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1990	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1990	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1991	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1991	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1992	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1992	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1993	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1993	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1994	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1994	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1995	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1995	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1996	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1996	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1997	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1997	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1998	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1998	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 1999	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 1999	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2000	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2000	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2001	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2001	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2002	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2002	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2003	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2003	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2004	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2004	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2005	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2005	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2006	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2006	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2007	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2007	100.00	100.00
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APRIL 10 2012	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2012	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2013	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2013	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2014	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2014	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2015	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2015	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2016	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2016	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2017	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2017	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2018	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2018	100.00	100.00
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APRIL 10 2020	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2020	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2021	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2021	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2022	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2022	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2023	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2023	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2024	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2024	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2025	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2025	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2026	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2026	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2027	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2027	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2028	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2028	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2029	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2029	100.00	100.00
APRIL 10 2030	100.00	100.00	APRIL 10 2030	100.00	100.00

### Rio Algom to raise \$25m

Rio Algom Mines, the 51 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, plans to raise \$25m by way of an equity rights offer in mid-June. It terms will depend upon market conditions. Preston Mines in Flint, Holdings Canada, which together own 60 per cent of Rio Algom, the holding company will take up their full rights. This funding arises from a decision by Rio Algom to spend \$76m on its Elliot Lake uranium facilities. The first phase will be completed in 1976, increasing the milling rate from 4,500 7,000 tons of ore daily. Since the start of 1974, sales in uranium concentrates amounting to \$3 million of oxide have been received, making the total commitments almost 100 million lb.

# Metal Closures Group



METAL CLOSURES · COLLAPSIBLE TUBES · PLASTIC CRATES AND OTHER METAL & PLASTIC PRODUCTS FOR PACKAGING

## INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES

Mr. John Boden, Chairman

Extracts from the Annual Report and Statement for the year to 31st December 1974:

	1974 £000's	1973 £000's
Sales	36,371	27,295
Profit before Tax	4,932	3,990
Profit after Tax and Minority Interests	2,400	1,967
Earnings per Share	12.64p	10.35p

"Whilst business continued buoyant until almost the end of the year, Government legislation did not permit many of our increased costs to be reflected in the ultimate selling price. However, we ended with a satisfactory cash liquidity position. Directors recommend the maximum permissible final dividend of 1.8138p per share.

Our income from abroad continued to grow. These overseas interests are of particular relevance to the stability of our Group in the present period of domestic economic uncertainty. We export goods direct to 72 countries and also manufacture, through subsidiaries and licensees, in 27 countries. Continuing efforts are being made to open up new areas.

Regrettably, in common with most Chairmen today, I cannot be as positive as I would wish concerning the future. Long term investment is essential for the growth of any business. However, such investment requires economic stability and true recognition of the part that free enterprise has and, if allowed, can still contribute to the nation's wealth.

Confidence is essential for future success. We believe that we have this confidence. We are planning to extend our product base, dependent upon the climate that the Government can create by a very positive change of direction in its attitude towards private industry. However, irrespective of the difficulties ahead, we expect to measure up to our responsibilities."



Somewhat the future never quite takes care of itself. Now and then it needs a little help. The sort of help the Halifax can give. With the Halifax, saving is so simple. You can choose from five different schemes. All offering the opportunity of a consistently competitive return with a high degree of security. Get to know the Halifax today. Tomorrow will look that much brighter.

The biggest in the world

**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY  
Member of The Building Societies Association







## Stock Exchange Prices

## Firm again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 5. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, May 19. Settlement Day, May 22.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## For Really Discerning Drinkers

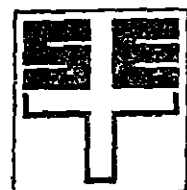
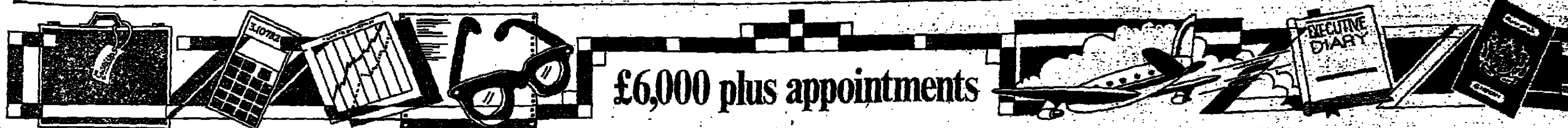
**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

[illegible]









South East Thames  
Regional  
Health Authority

## Regional Personnel Officer CROYDON

This post offers the successful candidate the opportunity to play a significant part in developing the personnel function in the National Health Service. This Region, within its five Areas, employs 60,000 personnel.

The principal spheres of responsibility will be advising on personnel policies, techniques and procedures; regional education and training; manpower planning; industrial relations and provision of personnel services for Regional Authority's staff at Croydon.

Candidates, preferably graduates and members of the I.P.M., must have wide experience of the main areas of personnel work. There is considerable scope for creative and original thought.

Salary in the range: £6,267-£7,677 (currently under review) plus London Weighting (£312) and current threshold payments.

Further details and application form from Personnel Manager, South East Thames Regional Health Authority, Randolph House, 45-48 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3QA, or telephone 01-886 8877 Extension 257 (reference 587). Closing date 30 May, 1975.

## What actually happens when you go for a job

Management is 99 per cent fair to apportion at least some of the blame to the man behind the desk. And as interviewing is almost an inevitable part of a manager's job it does pose a few important questions about the adequacy of management training in this often crucial area.

The investigators invited a cross-section of executives—ranging from chairman and managing directors to office managers and junior executives—to complete simple questionnaires giving their impressions of recent interviews. Then they asked a cross-section of candidates the same questions.

The result was a highly contradictory picture of what happened—even when it came down to simple basics like whether or not tea or coffee had been served.

As the inquirers themselves pointed out, the whole project was rather like the experience of hearing two people discussing a TV programme and wondering whether or not they were tuned to the same channel.

For example some 86% of the 660 employers interviewed claimed they started interviews punctually while only 42% of the 830 candidates were prepared even to concede that the interviews "usually" started on time. A very small number (12%) of employers said they purposely asked difficult questions while some 67%

of applicants felt such questions were put to them.

One of the most glaring disparities between the alleged experience of employers and candidates concerned interruptions. A mere 20% of employers admitted they let interviews be disrupted by office business while no less than 75% of interviewees claimed interruptions did occur.

The following examples of answers to specific questions to employers on interview details and the corresponding alleged experience of candidates show similar contradictions.

Did you outline job specification? (Employers 84%, candidates 64%); Negotiate/ be flexible re salary (employers 54%, candidates 97%); Test skills before offering job (88%, 27%); Invite candidate to view office (71%, 35%); Ask to see proof of qualifications (24%, 11%); Aim to create a relaxed atmosphere (93%, 49%).

All questionnaires were completed anonymously so it is therefore unlikely that individuals indulged overmuch in exaggeration or diminution—at least consciously.

And it must be remembered that most of the questions posed involved only the straightforward aspects of the interview process. One can only guess, therefore, how great a communication barrier existed when discussions to determine crucial factors like job suitability and application got underway.

The investigators concluded that "there is a large and unfortunate gulf separating interviewer from interviewee. It starts with the initial approach and preparation for the interview (by both sides); it deepens because of the different attitudes of the two parties concerned and at times becomes so wide that communication appears to break down completely."

Perhaps in view of the findings managers and executives involved in interview situations could profit by carrying out some critical self-appraisal before planning their next confrontation.

Richard Allen

• There is a large and unfortunate gulf separating interviewer from interviewee

## NORTH-EAST LONDON MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

### Clerk to the Justices

Petty Sessional Division of Newham  
(Population for Calculation of Salary 231,300)

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably experienced Barristers, Solicitors or other persons qualified in accordance with Section 20 of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1949, for appointment as a whole-time Clerk to the Justices of the Newham Petty Sessional Division in the North-East London Area of Greater London.

Plans have been approved for a new Courthouse at West Ham to replace the existing two Courthouses at East Ham and West Ham.

The Clerk of this Division is also the Secretary of the East Ham Licensing Planning Committee and the West Ham Licensing Planning Committee which attract a separate total salary of £360 per annum. The appointment is subject to the Conditions of Service of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Justice Clerks. Salary within the scale £7,032 x 3 increments of £210 to £7,662 per annum, plus London Weighting and Threshold Allowance.

Applications giving age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach the undersigned by 31 May.

CHRISTOPHER GRUND  
Clerk of the Committee

The Courthouse,  
177-191 High Road, South Woodford,  
London E18 2QF

## KEEPER

Medieval and Later Antiquities  
£9060-£10200

In general terms, the collections of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities cover the material culture of the post-Roman western world. Byzantine art also falls within its purview. Within this broad description, there are various special collections and requests of particular note.

The Keeper's duties include the general administration of the Department, the care, installation, cataloguing and enrichment of its collections, the maintenance of its public services, including exhibitions and publications, and the direction of scholarly work by its staff.

For further details and an application form (to be returned 9 June 1975) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE (0256) 68851 (answering service operates outside office hours) or LONDON 01-839 1962 (24-hour answering service). Please quote G/9016/1.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Candidates should normally be at least 35 and under 55 years of age, but exceptionally well-qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. They must be of high academic standing, either in the field of medieval studies or in that of the later antiquities covered by the Department. Experience of administration, or an indication of a marked aptitude for it, is essential. Account will also be taken of practical archaeological and museum experience.

Salary starting at £9060, and rising to over £10200. Non-contributory pension scheme.

## INSURANCE BROKERS

at Lloyd's  
seek a

## Director

for a new reinsurance broking  
company

£8,000+

An established firm of insurance brokers at Lloyd's seek a senior man capable of launching and developing a new reinsurance broking company. The new company will be City based and the position will involve foreign travel.

He will be experienced in Treaty and Facultative Reinsurance worldwide.

An equity stake in the new company will be negotiable.

This is an opportunity for a vigorous and experienced reinsurance man seeking a real opportunity to build up his own team.

Applicants should have had approximately 15 years experience in the international reinsurance broking field.

Reply to Box No. 2373M The Times

## GHANA

### CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER

Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (Ghana) Limited, wish to appoint a Chief Security Officer. He will command the Mine's security force and will be responsible for all aspects of security on this large mining property. An essential of the appointment will be to train a Ghanaian successor and it is envisaged that this should take place within three to five years. The successful candidate is likely to be a former Police or Service Officer in his forties.

An attractive salary with excellent fringe benefits will accompany the post.

Please apply with full personal details to:

THE GROUP PERSONNEL MANAGER  
Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London EC2.

## SUSSEX POLICE AUTHORITY

### Assistant Chief Constable

£6,480-£6,948

Application forms and full details from the undersigned (Ref D7/MA).

A house will be provided or a rent allowance paid (the present maximum limit of £600 a year is under review). Substantial grants and allowances are payable.

Closing date for completed applications: 30 May.

R. M. BEECHEY, Clerk of the Sussex Police Authority, Petham House, St. Andrews Lane, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1UN.

RAINBIRD PUBLISHING GROUP LTD.  
(a subsidiary of The Thomson Organisation Ltd.)  
requires a

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

SALARY AROUND £6,500

This major London book publishing house requires a chartered or certified accountant to take over the administration and accountability responsibilities of the company to include budgetary and financial control.

Ideally, the successful applicant will be aged 35-45 with several years commercial experience preferably in the book publishing industry. Responsible to the Managing Director, he will have ample opportunity to use his initiative on day to day administrative issues involving finance and personnel.

Usual terms and conditions of employment including company car.

Please apply in writing to:  
Personnel Services Manager  
THOMSON PUBLICATIONS LTD.  
Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street  
London WC1X 9BP, or telephone 01-278 2345  
Ext. 33 for an application form

## WANTED:

### SLIGHTLY USED EXECUTIVES

Industry's biggest current need is for seasoned, mature executives in their 30s, 40s and 50s. Chusid clients have proven that these are the most productive and rewarding work years of their lives.

To learn how "slightly used" executives have renewed their careers, you're invited to meet with one of our professional Career Advisers without cost or obligation.

For your personal (confidential) appointment phone or write our nearest office.

We (help) change lives!

FREDERICK

## CHUSID

& COMPANY LTD.

Multinational Consultants in Executive Assessment Development and Career Advancement

No Advance Fee or Retainer. Not a Job Placement Service.

London:  
35 Fitzroy Street, W1  
Phone: 01-637 2268/9

Pairs:  
15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 16  
Phone: 553-61.64

### Harlow Development Corporation Applications are invited for the Chief Officer post of CHIEF ESTATES OFFICER

to head the Corporation's Estates Department

Present salary scale: £6,700 to £8,850 (revised scale pending) plus local allowance of £120 per annum and threshold payments of £229.60 per annum.

Car allowance. Superannuation scheme. Free life insurance. Removal expenses paid. Rented housing available or temporary subsistence and travel allowances in appropriate cases. Flexible working hours.

Application forms and further particulars on application to:—

General Manager

HARLOW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Gate House, The High, Harlow, Essex CM20 1LJ

Applications returnable by June 9, 1975

### MARKETING MANAGER STEEL PIPE AND TUBING

U.S. COMPANY, leader in International Pipe and Tubing Supply, seeks an experienced Manager for its Amsterdam Office.

SALARY RANGE £6,500 TO £8,000 PLUS CAR.

Extensive travel required within U.K. and Continent. We are not looking for a man who will be content with this position, but who would like to grow with our company.

Send curriculum vitae to Mr. M. A. Zauko care of RALLI TRADING FINANCE LTD 46 Berkeley Square, W1

## PAPER INDUSTRY SOUTH AFRICA

### MARKETING MANAGER

c. R12,000 per annum + car  
(Equivalent to approx. £7,690 per annum)

This is an excellent opportunity for an energetic and experienced Marketing man to join the executive committee of an established South African paper making Group at its headquarters in Johannesburg.

The Marketing Manager is required to direct all marketing and sales activities of the Company and he is accountable to the Managing Director. His responsibilities include basic strategy and development of marketing programmes for new and existing products. Marketing expertise is of prime importance and while a knowledge of the paper industry would be advantageous it is not essential.

This executive post carries with it fringe benefits including a car, medical aid, holiday savings bonus and pension scheme.

Apply in writing to Mr. A. T. Tickner, African Finance Corporation Limited, 62 London Wall, London EC2R 7JT. Applications will be treated in confidence and interviews will be held in London.

## Association of Certified Accountants

Incorporated by Royal Charter

### Deputy Secretary—Education

The Association invites applications for the post of Deputy Secretary—Education from suitably qualified candidates having experience of educational administration, a knowledge of the higher educational structure of the UK and its relationship with professional and examining bodies generally.

The successful candidate should be capable of participating in discussions and negotiations at a senior level. A commencing salary of not less than £6,500 p.a. is offered (negotiable where candidates have exceptional experience and qualifications).

Further details of this post will be sent to applicants upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope addressed under confidential cover to Secretary-Education (F. H. J. WILEMAN, OBE, LL.B., FCIS.), Association of Certified Accountants, 22 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HS, and endorsed "Application for Appointment".

MIDDLESEX REGIONAL EXAMINING BOARD  
for the Certificate of Secondary Education  
53-55 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 8EH  
Tel. 903 3561

### APPOINTMENT OF Secretary to the Board

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Board, which will become vacant on 1st April, 1976. Salary: £7,207 (inclusive of London Weighting of £261). The successful applicant will be required to take up duty with effect from 1st January, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

## Industrial Design Consultancy

with an international reputation for technical innovation wishes to strengthen its engineering capabilities by appointment of a

### CHIEF ENGINEER

He will work with a young team of highly qualified design engineers on projects such as vending machines, hi-fi equipment, packaging machinery, oxygen masks, gas m etc.

Applicants should have had practical experience of design for high quantity production and should be fully conversant with the latest developments in material technology. A good engineering degree is essential.

Salary will be negotiable—there is a possibility of a partnership. Preferred age 25-34 years.—Box 2486 M, The T

## IS YOUR COMPANY INVOLVED IN SALES & MARKETING?

Make sure you're one step ahead by  
recruiting the best personnel.

The Times offers you the opportunity of  
filling your vacancies through

## FOCUS ON SALES & MARKETING on

22nd MAY 1975

To book your space or for  
more information ring:

The Times Appointments Team  
01-278 9161

or

Manchester Office, 061-834 1234



## Appointments Vacant

Chartered Accountants  
TRAINING CONTRACTS

Vacancies are available for Graduates or eligible non-graduates intending to take up training contracts in a medium-sized firm having a widely varied clientele and providing first class training facilities. The firm's expense is as well as practical experience with offices in the City of London and Woking, Surrey.

Salary scales: Graduates £1,850 rising to £2,500. Non-graduates £1,650 rising to £2,300. Apply to Box 2571M, The Times.

## SENIOR P.A.

for Partner in busy

West End Practice

must be able to start immediately. Please consider.

Phone Laura on:

01493 0901

who is working with

at a firm, 01-236 0011

## GENERAL VACANCIES:

OFFICE MANAGER

Solicitors

in about 80 staff, require

OFFICE MANAGER

neat, initiative, and fast

organization, and keep up

to right. Excellent pay

and experience. Please

send cv to: 01-236 0011

## VILLA IN THE SUN

table mature person with

French needed to look

after a villa in Tunisia. Cur-

rently, are unemployed. Pre-

ference will be given to

attractive villa, air air

mail reconstruction. For

turn for general agent.

June-October. Tel: 01-236 0011

## OUNTS ASSISTANT

WIMBLEDON

£2,500 PLUS

or female aged 25-40,

good general accountancy

skills, and a pleasant

disposition. Established

firm. Tel: 01-236 0011

## OUNTS ASSISTANT

or female, to assist a

man in W.C.2. Experienced,

train: to £2,000.

## OUR COUN

For qualified person in

the field of sales and

marketing. Chartered and

experienced. Tel: 01-236 0011

## OFFICERS (R.N.)

or female, to assist a

man in W.C.2. Experienced,

train: to £2,000.

## LOGICAL EXCAVATION

required to help on

archaeological excavation

work. Apply to: 01-236 0011

## NATURE'S SCULPTURE

intelligent Assistant to

selling sculpture. Tel: 01-236 0011

## PEOPLE to join for the

the 1975 season. Tel: 01-236 0011

## PLACED young men with

current Government Appoint-

ment. Tel: 01-236 0011

## APPOINTMENTS

LEGAL SOLICITOR for more

work with 20 Partners

any personally needed, call

01-236 0011

## LEGAL STAFF. These

candidates to the pro-

cessors of the firm. Tel: 01-236 0011

## EDUCATIONAL

APPOINTMENTS

LITZ SCHOOL requires

teachers of the following

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

## APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL

## DRAFTSMAN

Applications are invited for the post of Draftsman in the York Archaeological Office from 1 August 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter, for a period of one year in the first instance, for work in connection with the preparation of a report on the archaeological excavations carried out during the restoration of York Minster. Applicants should preferably have a knowledge of basic surveying, archaeological excavation, architectural drawing and design and design.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

## APPOINTMENTS

## PSYCHOLOGIST

(Educational or Clinical)

Required to participate in the planning and execution of a project concerned with the effectiveness of different methods of child care and staff training in DAY NURSERIES in TOWER HAMLETS.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

## APPOINTMENTS

## THE LONDON HOSPITAL

(University of London)

## PSYCHOLOGIST

(Educational or Clinical)

Required to participate in the planning and execution of a project concerned with the effectiveness of different methods of child care and staff training in DAY NURSERIES in TOWER HAMLETS.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

## APPOINTMENTS

## St. Joseph's College,

Newton Drive, Blackpool

1970 hours, 110 in Sixth Form

Direct Grant Grammar School.

## TEACHER OF PHYSICS

AND MATHEMATICS (SCALE 1)

required for September. Excellent opportunity for newly qualified Teacher. Letters of application with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to: The Headmaster.

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

## CATERING AND

## DOMESTIC OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Catering and Domestic Officer, vacant from 1 June 1975. The successful candidate will be responsible for the direction of catering and domestic services within the University and its other catering and residential establishments, both in term and during the vacations when there are conferences on the scale £4,700-£5,970 with FSSU or USS.

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

## LECTURERS GRADE II/

## SENIOR LECTURERS IN

## ACCOUNTANCY

Vacancies exist which are tenable from September 1, 1975, on a full-time basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the direction of catering and domestic services within the University and its other catering and residential establishments, both in term and during the vacations when there are conferences on the scale £4,700-£5,970 with FSSU or USS.

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## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

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## SENIOR LECTURERS IN

## ACCOUNTANCY

Vacancies exist which are tenable from September 1, 1975, on a full-time basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the direction of catering and domestic services within the University and its other catering and residential establishments, both in term and during the vacations when there are conferences on the scale £4,700-£5,970 with FSSU or USS.

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BANK OF ENGLAND  
Openings in Economic  
Forecasting

As part of the Bank's expansion of their economic services, the Economic Intelligence Department wishes to recruit two or three economists with experience of economic forecasting. They will join a team preparing forecasts and simulations from an economic model of the United Kingdom currently being operated in the Economic Section. Applications from both senior and less senior people will be considered.

Candidates should have at least a First or good Second Class Honours Degree in economics; training in econometric methods and experience of macro-economic models. Service with an official institution at home or abroad would be an advantage. Knowledge of forecasting which is confined to particular sectors of the economy may be useful but is unlikely to be sufficient on its own.

Because of the nature of the Bank's responsibilities, applicants are required to be British by birth - both parents must be British subjects. Successful candidates over the age of 28 will be offered a contract of one to four years with the possibility of renewal. Candidates under the age of 28 may apply either for a temporary or for a permanent appointment under the Bank's normal recruiting scheme.

The salaries for temporary contracts will be negotiated individually; the following figures, which include a London allowance, illustrate the range at present offered - the salaries given will be reviewed after 1st July 1975:

Age over 40 from £3000  
36 from £2800  
28 from £2400  
24 from £2400

Application forms are available from The Chief of Establishments (Recruiting), Bank of England, London, EC2R 8AH and should be returned by the 16th June 1975.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UEA

## NORWICH

Applications are invited from graduates with administrative experience, preferably in a university, for appointment as SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the academic administration of the University. The appointment will be in one of the Schools of Studies and will be tenable from 1 August 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter. The salary will be on a scale with a maximum of £3,800, plus threshold payments and FSSU/US benefits.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

## CATERING AND

## DOMESTIC OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Catering and Domestic Officer, vacant from 1 June 1975. The successful candidate will be responsible for the direction of catering and domestic services within the University and its other catering and residential establishments, both in term and during the vacations when there are conferences on the scale £4,700-£5,970 with FSSU or USS.

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